The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Political Gossip at the Capital—Senator Carpenter to Succeed Senator Anthony.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Democratic Senators acknowledge that their action in opposing the seating of Senator Spencer was impolitic, and admit that the debate which ensued has greatly strengthened Spencer's chances for retaining his seat.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS—SENATOR COLE.

The Revenue Marine Bureau has determined to place ten of the life-saving stations under the new law along the southern coast from Cape Henlopen to Cape Hatteras. Ex-Senator Cole is understood to have sought an appointment to a foreign mission. Delegate Hooper left this evening for Utah, believing that the institution is saved until next Winter.

SENATOR ANTHONY DECLINES RE-ELECTION.

Senator Anthony, after having been unanimously chosen for four years to fill the office of President pro tempore of the Senate, has declined re-election, and Senator Carpenter was designated by the caucus to succeed him, and will be elected when the Senate meets Monday. It has been usual for the same Senator to hold this position only through one Congress. Mr. Foote was President two years, and Foster, of Connecticut, two years. Mr. Anthony was paid the unusual compliment of an election for four years, and would have been chosen two years more if he had not himself declined.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FILLING VACANCIES ON COMMITTEES.

An adjourned meeting of the caucus of Republican Senators was held this afternoon, at which the vacancies in the chairmanships of committees, caused by the expiration of the terms of various Senators, were agreed to be filled as follows: Mr. Morrill, of Maine, is made Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in place of Mr. Cole; Mr. Buckingham, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, in place of Mr. Harlan; Mr. Boreman, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, in place of Mr. Nye; Mr. Sprague, Chairman of the Public Lands Committee; Mr. Lewis, Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia; Mr. Flanagan, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, and Mr. Brownlow, Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. Mr. Howe leaves the Chairmanship of the Claims Committee, and becomes Chairman of the Committee on Library. Mr. Scott succeeds Mr. Howe as Chairman of the Claims Committee. The Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment, heretofore headed by Mr. Buckingham, and on Political Disabilities, headed by Mr. Boreman, and on Alleged Outrages in the Southern States, headed by Mr. Scott, are discontinued. Mr. Sargent, of California, is made a member of the Appropriations Committee. No changes are made in the chairmanships of other committees, Mr. Morton remaining as Chairman of the Privileges and Elections Committee; Mr. Cameron, of Foreign Relations; Mr. Sherman, of Finance; Mr. Chandler, of Commerce; Mr. Frelinghuysen, of Agriculture; Mr. Logan, of Military Affairs; Mr. Cragin, of Naval Affairs; Mr. Edmunds, of the Judiciary; Mr. Ramsey, of Post-offices and Post Roads; Mr. Thurman, of Private Land Claims; Mr. Stewart, of Pacific Railroads; Mr. Hamlin, of Mines and Mining; Mr. Conkling, on the Revision of the Laws of the United States; Mr. Windom, on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard; Mr. Pratt, of Pensions; Mr. Ferry (Connecticut,) of Patents; Mr. Morrill, (of Vermont,) of Public Buildings and Grounds; Mr. Anthony, of Printing. After some discussion the caucus laid on the table a motion to elect a new Sergeant-at-Arms, only two Senators voting for it.

APPOINTMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS.

The following appointments of Collectors of Internal Revenue have been made in anticipation of the act of Dec. 24, 1872, abolishing the offices of assessors and assistant assessors: A. F. Wilcox, Twenty-third District of New-York; Jno. B. Strong, Twenty-fourth District of New-York; J. C. P. Kincaid, Twenty-first District of New-York; Henry F. Tarbar, Twenty-ninth District of New-York; Alvin B. Clark, Second District of Georgia; Oscar A. Rice, Second District of Louisiana; Mark Flanigan, First District of Michigan; Harvey B. Rawlson, Third District of Michigan; Crowley P. Dake, Fifth District of Michigan; James Fishback, Tenth District of Illinois; John Connell, Fourth District of Iowa; William W. Nixon, Sixth District of Iowa; Selden Connor, Third District of Maine; C. B. H. Fessenden, First District of Massachusetts; Otis Clapp, Fourth District of Massachusetts; John Sedgwick, First District of California; John L. Murphy, Second District of New-Jersey; Robert B. Hathern, Fifth District of New-Jersey; J. T. Valentine, Eighth District of Pennsylvania; Edward Soull, Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania; John B. Bowen, Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania; E. Blaine, Ninth District of Kentucky.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Lieut.-Commander Terry has been detached from the Worcester, ordered to return home and await orders; Surgeon Cook has been ordered to special duty at Washington; Lieut.-Commander Miller has been detached from the receiving ship Sabine and ordered to the Worcester as executive officer.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $588,000; shipments of fractional currency, $458,800; shipments of notes, $1,065,000; amount held by Treasurer to secure national bank circulation, $387,766,100; for deposit of public moneys, $15,715,000.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $838,381; for the month, $2,456,658; for the fiscal year to date, $80,856,862.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows:

Currency	$3,095,784 00
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	25,055,000 00
Coin	65,052,273 54
Including coin certificates	26,806,500 00

BACK PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

There is an erroneous impression regarding the action of the First Controller of the Treasury relative to the back pay of members of Congress. The simple fact is that he deferred his decision on the subject until he had seen and considered the entire appropriation. This has now been done, and the Controller states that the payment in question will be made, there being no lawful objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Considerable debate was devoted to determining the order of business for the present extra session of the Senate, and it was finally agreed to take up and dispose of the reports of the Select Committees on charges affecting Senators Caldwell and Clayton, and the report of Mr. Morrill's (of Maine) select committee on the evidence received from the House of Representatives affecting certain Senators in regard to alleged Credit Mobilier transactions. It will be recollected that just previous to the adjournment of Congress there was an understanding that the Senate would, at this extra session, take up the case of Senator Patterson, his friends desiring deliberation upon the subject.

UNITED STATES BUILDINGS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

At the suggestion of Senator Sargent, Supervising Architect Muller to-day arranged to immediately advertise and sell the old buildings on the Custom-house lot in San Francisco, preparatory to pushing forward with speed the erection of the new Government building for which an appropriation was recently made in the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill. Mr. Mullett will also immediately proceed to invite proposals for work on the new Pavilion Marine Hospital on Angel Island. All of which will be let out on contract.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS.

There were hundreds of persons at the Executive Mansion to-day seeking interviews with the President. Many ladies were in the throng. Senators and members and ex-members of the House, as usual, had the precedency of admission. Not a few office-seekers presented their papers.

POST-OFFICE AGENTS.

The Postmaster-General to-day appointed James E. Stewart, of Iowa, and John B. Minner, of Tennessee, to be special agents of the Post-office Department, at salaries of $1,600 per annum and $3 per diem for expenses.

THE LATEST MURDERS.

The Smutty Nose Island Case—Wagner Identified by Mrs. Hontvet.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 8.—The wounded and half-frozen woman, Mrs. Hontvet, has just been taken to the station-house and confronted by Wagner. She is certain that he is the man who killed her sister and Miss Lawson, though it was dark in the room when he struck Mrs. Hontvet, and she only saw his back through the window when he was murdering her sister outside the house; but she heard her sister cry "Louis, Louis." The daughter of Mrs. Johnson, where Wagner boarded when in this city, was also present, and gave strong and clear evidence against him, though nothing decisive. She talked to him severely, and told him that he was not at home between Wednesday evening and Thursday morning; but he insists that he was lying drunk in one of our streets until 3 o'clock, and then went home to bed.

The witness is a fine-looking young woman, has been married, but applied for a divorce, and thought evidently she had been a good friend to Wagner. When he attempted to take her hand at parting she drew back from him, saying, "I don't want to shake hands with a murderer." The examination was informal, and was conducted by City Solicitor Trink and City Marshal Johnson.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 8.—Sheriff Warren and Solicitor Yeaton, of York County, Maine, are here, and have virtually decided Smutty-Nose Island to be in Maine by assuming charge of the proceedings in the Shoals murder case. They left for the island this morning in the United States steamer Mayflower, to view the scene of the murder, and will bring in the bodies of the women for burial. Wagner will probably be examined and arraigned at Kittery, and taken to Alfred jail. The clock at Mr. Hontvet's house was knocked off a shelf in the mêlée, and stopped at about 1 o'clock.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 8.—The bodies of the murdered girls were brought to this city this afternoon, and a medical examination made by Drs. Parsons, Whittier, and Rogers, of this city, and Dr. Buell, of the navy. The handkerchief found tied round the neck of one of the women, has been identified as one given Wagner by a girl in this city recently. The bodies will probably be buried on Sunday. Wagner still remains in the station-house. He will probably be taken to Portland, to-night, for examination and arraignment.

PORTLAND, Me., March 8.—Wagner, the Isle of Shoals murderer, will arrive here at 8 o'clock this evening, and be placed in the Portland Jail.

A Girl Shot for Failing to Answer a Letter.

SALISBURY, Md., March 8.—On Friday afternoon George Hall, aged eighteen, shot dead Amelia Spockley, aged fourteen, while on her way home from school in company with other children. Hall was courting Amelia, and had written her a letter which she had failed to answer, saying she had not had time. It is reported that he had lain in wait the previous day, but, Amelia being accompanied by her brother, the deed was deferred. Both belong to respectable families living near Salisbury. The murderer is still at large, but an active pursuit is being kept up.

CRISFIELD, Md., March 8.—A freight-train bound south, to-night, ran over and killed a man, supposed to be the murderer of the girl, Emelia Spockley, who was shot yesterday near Salisbury. The train was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The man ran out and threw himself on the track.

Murder of a Wealthy Planter in Louisiana.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—The body of a man has been found in the river at Iberville, La., with a pistol ball in the skull. From papers found on the body it is supposed to be the remains of a wealthy planter named Dan. D. Goree, of Auburn, Ark., who was last seen in the company of two rough-looking persons in December last. Goree had a large sum of money in his possession, and was probably murdered and thrown into the river.

Released on Bail.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Miss Lizzie Gannor, who shot at C. T. McDermot, a stock broker, was released on $5,000 bail to-day. Ex-Mayor McCoppin was one of her sureties.

The Last Message of the Peace Commissioners to the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—A dispatch received from Yreka to-night, says:

"From parties who left the front last evening, it is learned that the Commissioner sent by a squaw a message to Capt. Jack, telling him that he or his leading men must come to Fairchild's by this evening or they would refer the whole matter to the military. Opinion is divided as how the Indians will receive this message. Should they refuse, it is thought active movements will commence at once. It is said when the Modocs who came with Mr. Steele the first time were at Fairchilds', they were told by some white men that the Oregonians had indicted them for murder and would hang them. All this is supposed to have caused the sudden change in their minds."

A dispatch from Yreka this evening says Mary, the sister of Capt. Jack, came to the head-quarters of the Peace Commissioners last night and reported that Jack accepted the terms of the surrender offered by the Commissioners. Gen. Canby sent word back by her this morning that Capt. Jack or some of the chief men of the tribe must come in before to-morrow evening or the troops of his command would move immediately against them. It is expected they will come in to-morrow; if not, a war is inevitable.

Anxiety in Utah in Regard to the New Appointments—The Snow Disappearing.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 8.—Capt. John Cunnington, father-in-law of United States Senator Logan, died this morning, at Provo, of apoplexy. He was nearly seventy years of age. He was born in Illinois and served with distinction in the Mexican war.

The reports from Washington concerning the probable appointments in Utah, are exciting the greatest interest. The mention of Gen. Connor for Governor occasions surprise, although notwithstanding his radical anti-Mormon record, he appears as acceptable to the leading Saints as to the Gentiles. The removal of Gov. Wood is, however, generally regretted.

The citizens of Cache County are preparing to turn out en masse to raise the snow blockade on the Utah Northern Railroad.

The Spring thaw has fairly begun, and the snow is rapidly disappearing.

The news from the various mining districts was never before so encouraging. The most prosperous season ever known in the Territory is indicated.

Stanley and His Agent.

CHICAGO, March 8.—A. M. Dorland, agent of Mr. Stanley, publishes a statement, under oath, denying the allegation of Stanley that he absconded with the receipts of a lecture here.

MR. COLFAX AT HOME.

The Reception at South Bend—His Answer to the Charges of His Detractors.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 8.—Ex-Vice-President Colfax arrived here at 12½ o'clock to-day, and proceeded in a carriage to the Courthouse, followed by an escort, consisting of carriages and wagons, as far as the eye could reach.

Hon. William Miller, Mayor, delivered an address of welcome.

Mr. Colfax then responded as follows:

Mr. Mayor, Neighbors and Friends: My heart would be cold and callous indeed, as it is not, if it did not throb more quickly and happily at such a welcome home as this one with which I am honored, and the gratitude for which it would take a life-time to exhibit. Here you have known me from childhood; my going out and my coming in have been before your eyes. My character has been formed in your midst, and you know whether for a paltry sum of money I could be induced to shipwreck it. When you come hither, therefore, by the thousands spontaneously, and as I am glad to be told and to know, not confined to political friends alone, but participated in by prominent and life-long political opponents, to honor me with so much unmistakable manifestations of your unabated confidence and affectionate regard, I felt it due to you, as well as to myself, to expose the utter injustice of the cruel charge, on which I have been arraigned during the past Winter. If I had been a convicted and wicked criminal, I could not have been pursued with more malignity by a portion of the American Press and their Washington correspondents. Day after day, every possible circumstance has been exaggerated, and telegraphed as actual proof of guilt. Day after day, it has been demanded that I should explain this or that or the other point, but when explained the same malicious enemies tortured and perverted and misrepresented the explanation, determined, if possible, that the reputation of the man they hated should be destroyed; and as day by day they thus poisoned the public mind, they rejoiced almost with shouts of exultation at having effected, as they hoped, their work of ruin. The frank exposure of all my financial affairs did no good. The disclosure of the sacred confidence of the dead only gave fresh opportunities for cavil and falsification. The testimony of my step-father and sister, unimpeachable as you here so well know them to be, was denounced as unworthy of belief. These enemies were determined on having their victim, but conscious of my entire innocence of this cruel charge, and confident that He who knoweth all things will, in his own good time, make that innocence manifest to all, I have stood unmoved amid this storm of vilification and injustice, willing to bide my time for a complete vindication, which I know is so certain to come. Let me read now, from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Sept. 26, 1872, the following extract from a speech I delivered here the previous day. It was made, you will remember, in reply to the charge that I was one of the Twelve Apostles who sold out to Credit Mobilier at $20,000 apiece, and who had been bribed by gifts of stock on which enormous dividends had been paid, and for which certain legislation has been enacted:

"Never having in my life a dollar of stock of any kind that I did not pay for I claim the right to purchase stock in Credit Mobilier or Credit Immobilier if there is one; nor do I know of any law prohibiting it. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me one share or twenty shares or 200 shares in Credit Mobilier or any other railroad stock, and that unfortunately I have never seen or received the value of a farthing out of the 270 per cent. dividends, or the 800 per cent. dividends in cash, stock or bonds you have read about the past month, nor 100 per cent. nor the tenth of 1 per cent. I have said that if twenty shares of it could be purchased at par, without buying into a prospective lawsuit, it would be a good investment, if as valuable a stock as represented; but never having been plaintiff nor defendant in a court of justice, I want no stock, at any price, with a lawsuit on top of it." Although I thus publicly claimed the right to purchase this very stock, and avowed frankly my willingness to buy, own, and hold twenty shares, if I could do it without buying into a lawsuit, and thus accepted all the odium there could attach to purchasing it, as I then understood it, I have been charged with prevarication because I did not go on and state that I had withdrawn years before from an incomplete contract to buy twenty shares, losing what I had paid on account. If I had supposed that a denial or explanation of an entirely different charge than that I was answering would be required of me, I should certainly have done so, as it would have strengthened instead of weakening what I was stating; but that I could not foresee. An eminent divine once said, rather irreverently, "if a man's foresight were only as good as his hindsight, he would be but little lower than the angels;" and my mode of speaking has always been to discuss and explain pending issues, and not discuss or explain those that were not pending. But let us test this by illustration—a method which often brings out disputed points more vividly than argument. Suppose any one of you had been charged with having been given shares in a woolen factory; that from these shares you had received enormous dividends, and that, as payments for these gifts and dividends, you had aided corruptly in carrying through legislation in regard to duties on wool—would you not regard it as sufficient answer to such charges to tell the public that you had been all your life publicly advocating a scale of duties alleged to have been carried by corruption—besides this, their enactment had been a year before these alleged gifts—that you had never owned any stock in woolen factories, or anything else, that you had not paid for; that your shares had never been given you, and that you had never received any such dividends? Now, if you had voluntarily withdrawn, as I had, at pecuniary loss, over four years before, from an agreement to buy such stock in a woolen factory, you would regard what I have supposed as a sufficient refutation of the charge that you had been bribed by gifts of stock and enormous dividends. But if you added to all this the frank statement that you had and you would be willing to buy this very factory stock at par, and to hold it if it would not involve you in litigation, would you not think your answer to be full and thorough on every practical point that the wanton calumny required you to state? No one could have been misled by my speech in the vital point that, though no such stock was ever given to me, I publicly avowed my willingness to bear all reproach that could attach to an investment of my money in it at par, as I then understood it; but I do not intend to rest my argument on this point here. I call my enemies as witnesses. The New-York *Tribune*, of Sept. 26, published a telegraphic extract of this speech, with the following heading, showing that it fully understood my denial was to the charge of having had stock given to me: "He never received a share in Credit Mobilier that he did not pay for." It was eminently fitting that this same paper should, on Jan. 24, print literally a quotation from the speech, with the essential word "give" left out, and then, basely repeated, charge of my untruthfulness on the question it had thus altered and falsified.

Mr. Colfax here exhibited the paper. The Chicago *Tribune*, also, which has almost daily assailed me the past Winter for alleged prevarication in the speech, did not misunderstand it. At the time it declared editorially (Sept. 27) in commenting on my speech: "Mr. Colfax claims the right to purchase whatever stock he thinks proper, even when offered him at par, and when accrued dividends are more than equal to its par value." And, Sept. 28, the next day, it said again, and I quote its insinuation also, although my payment of $534 disproves that part of it, as follows: "Mr. Colfax claims that he had a right to purchase the stock of the Credit Mobilier or any other company. Ames got this stock put in his hands that he might sell it at par and pay the par value of it out of its then accrued dividends, which was in fact making a present of it. According to Mr. Colfax, receiving Credit Mobilier stock at par, with accrued dividends equal to its price, would be straight-out purchase." When I testified on the 7th of January, after the Holiday recess, during which recess Hon. Oakes Ames said he refreshed his memory by his memorandum at home, I declared emphatically, as I did here last September, that I had never received a dollar from him for dividends, nor indeed on any account whatever. He was present in the committee-room and did not deny this, nor dissent from it, though I asked him to cross-examine me; and that very afternoon he told Mr. Crounse of the New-York TIMES, who swore to it afterward before the committee, that my statement was probably correct. On December 17th, in his carefully prepared and written-out original testimony, he swore about me, on page 20 of the report, as follows: "Nor can I remember having paid him any dividends," and Mr. Alley, his associate, swore before the committee (see page 311 of the report,) that before the holidays Mr. Ames told him that I was substantially correct in my statement as to the transaction. In spite, however, of the original testimony of his, which he declared embodied the exact fact, and his expressing his concurrence with my statement to Alley and Crounse, and listening without dissent to my testimony of Jan. 17, he came before the committee on Jan. 22 with a check for $1,200, payable to "S. C., or bearer," which he claims he paid to me Jan. 20, 1868, but which, being payable to no one's name, required no indorsement, and could as well be cashed by Mr. A or Mr. B.

Never having seen any check of his in my life, until I saw this one in the committee-room, I asked him if my name was indorsed on it, and he answered no. Asking him if he remembered what he said when he paid it to me, he answered no. Asking him if he could not remember what I said when so large a check was handed me, he again answered no. Asking him if he had any receipt for it, he answered no. Asking him if he ever gave me a certificate for the stock which he insisted I still owned, he answered no. Astounded at this attempt on a check payable to initials, and not to my name, not indorsed by me, and for which no receipt could be produced to destroy my testimony, I immediately had the Sergeant-at-Arms, on whom it was drawn, summoned, with his cashier and book-keeper, to testify as to whether they had ever paid me the money for any such check, and they all answered that they had no recollection of having done so, but, subsequently, Mr. Dillon, the cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms, testified that while he could not swear with positive certainty after the lapse of years, yet his very strong impression was that he had paid this very "S. C." check to Ames himself; that no receipt has been presented for either of them, as there has been for some of the other checks, all of which confirms me in the conviction that they, with the entries in the memorandum-book about them, related to the controversy between Ames and McComb in the McComb suit, and that Mr. Ames did state "the exact facts" in his earliest testimony confirmatory of mine, rather than in his latest testimony after he had produced these checks. He claimed to be acting as trustee. These memoranda, if made at the time, may have been memoranda of his trust. I will now read to you the frank letter to me of Mr. Dillon, the cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms, a gentleman whose integrity is beyond all question, which letter I think explains the whole matter conclusively:

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1873.

DEAR SIR: When Mr. Ames made the deposit of $10,000 in June, 1868, in this office, my mind was naturally excited as to the purpose he had in view, and was all at sea until checks began to be presented. Then I surmised that Mr. Ames was the acting chairman of some investigating committee, and that, as the Contingent Fund of the House was exhausted, he was paying the expenses of the committee himself until an appropriation should be made. I am very confident that the checks to the initials or bearer were all paid to Mr. Ames himself, especially the one of $1,200, marked to "S. C., or bearer." I then thought he was himself drawing the lion's share of his deposit. These thoughts had passed out of my mind, until Mr. Ames came into the office this session and demanded that his checks should be shown him. The moment I saw them, I recollected all these thoughts of over four years ago as vividly as though they had occurred the day before, and as soon as Mr. Ames had retired, I remarked to Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant-at-arms, that I had paid that $1,200 S. C. check to Mr. Ames himself, and how I had paid it, namely, in two $500 and two $100 notes. I was remonstrated with, however, and urged not to testify under oath any such belief, as it was improbable that I should recollect transactions of such a character four years. Being unfamiliar with the laws of evidence, I very naturally did not at first state my strong impression, but testified as to facts only. At my second examination, however, I freely stated these strong impressions, and if I had had the self-possession of one accustomed to courts, I would have stated the foundation of these decided impressions. This strong impression that I had paid this "S. C." check to Ames, was confirmed by himself, in answer to a question I put to him only the day before my second examination. I asked him, "Did I not pay that check to you, Mr. Ames," and he replied, "I think it very likely." Indeed, the more I have thought of the whole matter the more firmly I am convinced that Ames drew the money for the $1,200 "S. C." check himself. If he had when writing it intended it for you why did he not, as he did with several others who have acknowledged the receipt of the money, write the name in full? All the members who are charged with the initial checks deny ever having seen them, and I repeat, as I testified at my second examination, that my very strong impression is that I paid all the initial checks to Mr. Ames himself.

Tendering my congratulations of what I regard as your triumphant vindication from the well-arranged plot to injure you in the estimation of the people, I am, very respectfully and truly,

(Signed,) MOSES DILLON, Cashier.

Mr. Colfax continued at some length repeating his testimony before the Investigating Committee, and upon the conclusion of his remarks Col. Humphreys presented him with a letter with 1,500 signatures of his fellow citizens attached, expressing the confidence of the signers in him. After which the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in welcoming Schuyler Colfax home to-day, after his twenty years' arduous public services, in which he has been excelled by none as a model statesman, temperate, and faithful to principles, we do so with undiminished confidence in his honor and integrity, both as a public man and a private citizen.

Successful Trial of the Lay Torpedo at Newport.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, March 8.—To-day fortune has smiled upon the Lay torpedo, and not only its inventor, John L. Lay, but all the officers of the torpedo station are confident, from its trial to-day, that, notwithstanding the many mishaps in the past, it is a success, and is all that it is claimed. The torpedo was launched and moved off in a beautiful manner, performing, under the direction of the operator on shore, a number of circular motions on the passage, which won the admiration of all the Government officials present. It proceeded up the harbor a distance of one and a half miles, in the remarkable time of twelve minutes and twenty-one seconds, as timed by Prof. Farmer. Owing to the weather being very hazy, the two miles which are to be run before the Government purchases the right to manufacture the torpedo, was not accomplished, as it was impossible to see or direct it, and, consequently, another trial will be had.

Reception of Oakes Ames—Election of a United States Senator from Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—A complimentary reception will be given Oakes Ames by his fellow-citizens of North Easton, on Thursday evening next.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has assigned Tuesday next for the election of a United States Senator, and the following day for a convention of both Houses to complete the election.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 8.—The through freight-train bound south on the Hudson River Railroad to-night ran into the rear of the Albany way-freight and passenger train at Barrytown. Four cars of the latter were thrown from the rails, and both tracks obstructed. The up-trains are held at Rhinebeck, and the down-trains will be three or four hours behind. Nobody was hurt.

Return of the Burgess Corps.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—The Burgess Corps reached this city this afternoon, and were entertained at the Delevan House by the "Old Guard" and ex-members of the corps.

Suicide.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 8.—J. W. Varya, a prominent citizen, committed suicide, in this city, this afternoon.

Arrest of Counterfeiters in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 8.—Two men have been arrested in this city and held for a further hearing upon a charge of dealing in counterfeit money. A secret service detective found in possession of one of the men $50 in good money, which had been given him for the purchase of counterfeits. In a stable occupied by the other defendant, a fifty-cent counterfeit plate was found, also a quantity of metal corresponding with the nickel five-cent pieces. The prisoners will have a hearing before United States Commissioner Biddle on Monday next.

BRAZIL.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever—Its Victims in the Capital—Politics of the Empire.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873.

The yellow fever has now unquestionably taken the form of an epidemic, and the number of deaths per diem is alarming. The journals hardly discuss anything else. For the moment, national exhibitions and legislative debates fall into the back-ground, while the doctors, with their infallible prescriptions, the patients who have fortunately recovered, with their letters of gratitude, and the municipal authorities, with their regulations imposing cleanliness, absorb nearly all the space in our morning papers. Councillor Rego, the President of the Board of Health of Rio de Janeiro, (and who, perhaps, better than any other professional physician in the empire understands the nature of this terrible scourge,) has come out in a letter of advice to the inhabitants, which, if heeded, will undoubtedly save many lives. The Board of Health also has begun to publish semi-monthly reports of the mortality in the capital. During the first half month of December, when the fever first attracted attention, the number of fatal cases was twenty-three; during the second half month, the number of deaths was forty-eight, and during the first half month of January the number of deaths was 262. We do not yet know the exact number of deaths from the fever during the second half month of January, but I have no doubt from such an examination as I have been able to make of daily obituaries published in the journals, (but of course they are not so trustworthy as the reports of the Board of Health,) that the number will reach 500. Thus far the fever seems to be confined to the old part of the city, Rua de Saude, Morro do São Bento, and in general localities near the water, occupied by the lowest and poorest classes. The shipping has suffered greatly, and many vessels are almost stripped of crews.

Among the foreign classes here, the Portuguese have suffered the most; but the mortality is principally confined to the immigrants of that nationality, and when we consider how these unfortunates are exposed, one can hardly wonder at it. Setting out from Portugal at a cold and inclement season, badly fed during the voyage, and supplied with the smallest of accommodations, they arrive here in Midsummer, with barely money enough to get themselves and their luggage on land. Once on shore, they go wandering about the streets in search of work, sweltering in heavy Winter clothes and constantly under the blazing heat of the sun. What wonder, then, that they are the first to fall victims to the reigning epidemic. Within a few days the Government has taken this matter of immigration under special consideration, and hereafter the new arrivals are to be immediately sent into the interior, instead of being allowed to remain at the capital. The deaths from the fever now average about forty per diem, and it is to be hoped that one effect of the rains, which began some two days since and still continue, will be to diminish very considerably this number of daily deaths. Extra hospitals are being established in proper localities, and the Emperor himself is announced as having made a tour of inspection to see that nothing is omitted to secure proper care and attention for the sick. Much indignation was excited in the capital a few days since at the news that the monks in the Convent of San Antonio had peremptorily refused to allow any portion of their immense establishment to be used as a temporary hospital. This incident gave the journals an excellent opportunity to attack the clerical body, and they did not fail to make good use of it.

A NEW MINISTRY.

In spite of the unhealthfulness of the city, the Chambers still continue their sessions. The Ministry, under the lead of Rio Branco, has probably gained a new lease of power by the changes lately made in its organization. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs is the Viscount of Caravellas, who is a Councillor of State and Senator of the Empire. He already occupied the same position once before, in the year 1864, when Brazil was at war with Uruguay. Then, the Liberal Party was in power. Rio Branco, at that time, was Minister to Uruguay, and on account of some act of his in connection with the siege and surrender of Montevideo, was shortly after recalled in disgrace. Many thought he would never forgive Caravellas for the treatment received. But now, having reached the post of Prime Minister, he takes into his Cabinet the very same man who, nine years ago, dismissed him from the public service. The new Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, is Señor José Fernandes da Costa Pereira, a Deputy from the province of Espirito Santo. These changes have created some excitement among politicians, and the newly-chosen Minister of Foreign Affairs is stigmatized as a "turn-coat" by his former associates, the Liberals. I cannot, of course, assert that political apostasy is as contagious in Brazil as yellow fever; but certainly this reconstruction of the Ministry has been the signal for other changes of political views among Deputies and Senators, the effect of which will doubtless be to strengthen Rio Branco in the position he has held so long.

A NOTABLE DEFECTION.

Notable among these defections is that of Baron Mana, a Liberal Deputy from the province of Rio Grande do Sul—a man who has always been known as a Liberal, and who was chosen as such to represent what is unquestionably the most Liberal section of the Empire. The day following the announcement of the ministerial changes he arose in his seat and declared his intention to go with the ministry, giving as a reason for this step, his fears lest the "demagogues" should get control of affairs in the country, abolish monarchy, and establish a republic. Baron Mana is better known abroad, perhaps, than any other Brazilian. He is a capitalist of large means, and there is hardly a railroad in the empire or an association of any kind looking to the material development of the country that he has not had something to do with. It was chiefly through his exertions that the late telegraphic muddle was cleared up, the Ballestrini concession arranged, and the actual laying of a submarine cable between Portugal and Brazil contracted for, to be finished by the middle of next year. The loss of such a man from the Liberal ranks at this juncture is significant, and the *Reforma* goes into deep mourning over what it styles, in its usual mild language, "an extreme case of infamous and inexcusable apostasy." Baron Mana's fear lest republicanism shall get possession of Brazil, and so put an end to the mildest form of imperialism that now exists in the world, is groundless.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FUTURE.

For the present, at least, and during the life of Don Pedro II., there will be no change in the form of this Government. What will come after Don Pedro ceases to rule, cannot with certainty be said. But I have heard many Brazilians declare it to be their firm conviction that the Emperor will have no successor to the throne. The Republican sentiment in this country has no little strength, especially in the provinces of the north, such as Pernambuco and Para, and in the south, as in St. Pauls and Rio Grande do Sul. It expresses itself mainly in the publication of journals; for political meetings, though permitted, are rarely indulged in. At this moment there are not less than twenty of these journals published in different parts of the country, and the *Republica*, which was started here in Rio some three years ago, advocates the adoption of the federal system in Brazil with an ability and force that attracts much attention. The success of the great Republic of the North is constantly referred to with pride and admiration. This is an argument they never tire of using.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Our latest advices from the River Plate say that a case of yellow fever at Montevideo had greatly alarmed the people and authorities of that city; and that the question of length of quarantine for vessels coming from Rio was being discussed. It is not improbable that a quarantine of twenty days will be imposed, as there is little love lost between the two sections. It must be confessed, however, that they have good reason this time, if ever, to impose a lengthy one.

Gen. Mitre, as a compliment to his negotiations here, is soon to be sent to Assumption, by his Government, to arrange the separate treaty provided for in the joint convention recently concluded here. After that, we are told, he will go on to Bolivia and settle the dispute about the ownership of the "Gran Chaco."

UNITED STATES VESSELS.

The United States war vessels, composing the South Atlantic Fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Taylor, are now cruising in different quarters, avoiding this port as much as possible on account of the yellow fever. The United States steam-ship Ticonderoga, Capt. Badger commanding, came into port a few days since, but set sail again without allowing any of the officers or men to land.

PERSONAL.

Hon. James R. Partridge, the United States Envoy at this court, has returned to his post in very much improved health after a short leave of absence in Europe. TIRADENTES.

FIRES.

Conflagration in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 8.—A fire broke out at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the planing-mill of Thomas Gilpin & Co., on the south side of Canal-street, between Plum and Elm streets. The whole block bounded by Elm, Plum, Canal, and Grant streets, occupied by the planing-mill, lumber-yards, and three brick dwellings, is destroyed, and the fire is still raging.

The fire is supposed to have started in the shaving-shop. The loss on building and machinery is estimated at $36,000; insurance, $18,000, mostly in Cincinnati companies. Several small houses near the mill were also destroyed. The total loss is about $45,000.

A Church Damaged in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 8.—Edward Duats' dye-house on Cadwallader-street was destroyed by fire this morning. The Cohocksink Methodist Episcopal Church adjoining was damaged.

Fire in New-Gloucester, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., March 8.—The store of Jacob W. Merrill, in New-Gloucester, was burned Thursday night. The insurance was $1,300, in the Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford.

Four Stores Burned in Ovid, Mich.

CHICAGO, March 8.—A fire at Ovid, Mich., last night, destroyed the stores of George C. Beebe, drugs; W. C. Bennett and Charles Farmer, general merchandise, and Davis & Allen, boots and shoes. Loss $25,000; insurance $12,000.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 9—1 A. M.—The area of lowest barometer has moved eastward since Friday night, and is now over the Lower St. Lawrence; brisk and high westerly winds with cloud and rain have prevailed on the lower lakes, but are now followed by diminishing winds and clear or clearing weather; rising barometer, westerly winds and clear weather are now reported from the upper lakes and the Missouri Valley; cloudy weather continues on the South Atlantic coast and with light rain on the Gulf coast. The temperature has fallen most decidedly over the lower lakes, and has risen somewhat on the Middle Atlantic coast; cloud and rain have prevailed in Oregon.

PROBABILITIES.

For Sunday, in the Middle and Eastern States, fresh westerly winds and generally clear weather; for the Lake region, rising barometer, falling temperature, and generally clear weather; for the South Atlantic States, light winds. There are indications of a pressure of an area of low barometer in Central Texas, which will probably bring southerly winds, with clouds and rain to the Western Gulf States.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park Row; 3 A. M., 38°; 6 A. M., 31°; 9 A. M. 37°; 12 M., 42°; 3 P. M., 48°; 6 P. M., 45°; 9 P. M., 43°; 12 P. M., 40°; average temperature yesterday, 39¾°; average temperature for the week, 27°.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

The following is an abstract of the report for the week ending at 1 P. M., March 8, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 30.068 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M., March 6, 30.562 inches; minimum, at 2 P. M., March 3, 29.472 inches; range, 1.090 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 27.1°; maximum, at 7 P. M., March 7, 46°; minimum, at 6 A. M., March 5, 9°; range, 37°. Remarks—March 3, snow from 4½ A. M. to 7½ A. M. Amount of water, .01 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,456 miles.

The Spring Thaw—Condition of the Hudson River.

The condition of the ice in the Hudson has, to a considerable extent, been affected by the thaw of the last few weeks. The channel is now navagable as far up as Nyack, the floating ice forming no serious impediment to traffic. At Haverstraw the river is coated with ice over twelve inches thick, across which travel is still carried on; but the condition of the ice is such that, with the prevalence of the present mild weather, it may be expected to break up at any moment. The freight steamer Alexis, which had been lying up since the commencement of the Winter, made the first trip of the season yesterday, having left Nyack in the morning with a full cargo. She arrived in this City without accident, and started on her return trip in the afternoon. The managers expect that they will be able to continue their trips daily without interruption. So far, none of the other freight or tow-boats have gone beyond Dobbs' Ferry, but now that the ice blockade has shown signs of breaking up, the resumption of freight traffic may be speedily expected. The steamers of the different freight and passenger lines plying on the river are being thoroughly painted and renovated in anticipation of the opening of navigation.

A New Commander of the Forces in British North America.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 8.—Major-Gen. W. O'Grady Haly is to succeed Sir Hastings Doyle in command of the forces in British North America.

A Prisoner Shot by a Chicago Policeman.

CHICAGO, March 8.—John Hanlihan, the man was, was shot last night by Officer Cudmore, while attempting to escape from custody, died to-day from the effects of the wound. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

Sudden Death in a Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 8.—Capt. Timothy Rogers, aged seventy-nine years, the Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters, fell dead in the Tenth Baptist Church, last evening, at the conclusion of the services, causing intense sensation among the congregation, of which he was a prominent member.

Seizure of New-York Central Railroad Property.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—The United States Collector, to-day, seized the New-York Central Railroad property at West Albany for non-payment of the revenue tax, amounting to $460,720.

Mining Stocks in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Overman, 41; Chollar, 40; Consolidated Virginia, 52; Crown Point, 88; Yellow Jacket, 66; Belcher, 81.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Bill for the Dissolution of the Spanish Assembly—Great Excitement in Madrid.

MADRID, March 8.—The committee of the Assembly having charge of President Figueras' bill for the dissolution of the Assembly and other purposes, are still in conference with the Ministry. A compromise is sought, by which the threatened crisis may be averted. At a late hour last night nothing had been made public concerning the probable issue of the conference. Among the reports current in Madrid this morning, is one to the effect that a mixed Directory will be appointed to assume control of the Government. The members mentioned are Figueras, Rivero, Orense, Martos, and Castellar, under the Presidency of Pi y Margall. This Government will be styled pure republican.

Dispatches from the provinces not disturbed by the movements of the Carlists, report that quiet prevails.

A band of men which was attempting to leave the Province of Madrid to join the Carlist forces was overtaken yesterday by the Government troops, and dispersed after a short conflict. Fifteen of the band, including its chief, were killed, and 100 taken prisoners.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Daily Telegraph* of this morning has a special dispatch from Madrid stating that the streets in the vicinity of the Palace of the Cortes were thronged with people during the session of the Assembly yesterday, and much excitement prevailed. Detachments of the Civic Guards were stationed at various strategic points in anticipation of an outbreak. The same dispatch states that Señor Figueras, the President of the Council, will to-day propose a motion for the immediate dissolution of the Assembly.

Contradiction of the Reports of Carlist Successes.

MADRID, March 8.—A dispatch from Pampeluna, under date of to-day, says there is no truth in the reports which have been current for some time that the Carlists are besieging that place. The insurrectionists cut the telegraph lines and railways, severing communication with the town, and then spread the false report, but at no time has it been in danger of falling into their hands. The Carlist force in the Province of Navarre does not number 3,000 men. Gen. Novillas arrived at Logrono yesterday, and immediately assumed command of the Army of the North.

Explosion at Fort Mont Valerien—One Hundred Persons Injured.

PARIS, March 8.—A terrible explosion occurred yesterday afternoon in a cartridge manufactory, at Fort Mont Valerien. Twenty-eight persons were injured, twelve of whom, it is stated, cannot possibly recover.

PARIS, March 8.—It is reported this morning that 100 persons were injured by the explosion in the cartridge manufactory at Fort Mont Valerien.

Condition of President Thiers.

LONDON, March 8.—The condition of President Thiers justifies serious apprehension. He cannot sleep, and his weakness increases without definite symptoms other than sleeplessness.

French Opposition to the Anglo-French Treaty.

VERSAILLES, March 8.—Seven of the committee of the ten members of the National Assembly, to which the bill approving the Anglo-French commercial treaty was referred, are hostile to the measure.

The French War Indemnity.

LONDON, March 8.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the London *Times* says the Government of France has officially given Germany financial guarantees for the payment at the designated time of the last milliard of francs of the war indemnity, and that negotiations between the two Governments for the entire evacuation of French territory by German troops at an early day have already been commenced.

The Pope, the Italian Government, and the Catholic Church.

ROME, March 8.—The Pope, replying to an address presented to him to-day, said that reconciliation with the Italian Government was impossible. God would punish the invaders of his dominions. As Catholics were ever unshakeable in their faith, he had the utmost confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Church.

Election of a Conservative Candidate to the English Parliament.

LONDON, March 8.—Col. Edgerton Leigh, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member of Parliament for Mid-Cheshire.

Lock-Out of Union Printers in Germany.

BERLIN, March 8.—The master printers throughout Germany to-day locked out all their employes who are Unionists.

Affairs in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 1, via MATAMORAS, March 8.—Mr. Skilton, the American Consul here, says that Gen. Ceballos, with the Federal forces, occupies Tepic.

Losada has fled to the Alaica (?) Mountains with a small force, many of his chiefs having surrendered.

Yglesias is almost certain to be elected Vice-President.

Return of a Dead Massachusetts Soldier's Sword.

From the Boston Transcript, March 7.

A few weeks since Hon. Ginery Twichell was informed by a member of Congress from Virginia that a sword was in possession of one of his friends with this inscription upon it: "Presented to Capt. R. J. Cowdin by the non-commissioned officers and privates of Company E, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment." The parties holding the sword would cheerfully resign it to its owner if living, and if dead, to his family or legal representatives. Mr. Twichell at once informed Gen. Cowdin of the facts, inquiring if the Captain was his son. Word was sent on in the affirmative, with the request that the sword should be forwarded to the General's address. Capt. Cowdin was an only son, and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864. The sword was upon his person at the time of his death. From Mr. Wm. L. Cochran, who had possession of it, and who has exercised the utmost kindness and promptitude in returning it, we learn that some time in March of 1865 an officer in Gen. Early's command left the sword at the house of Mr. Cochran's father for safe-keeping, saying that he had obtained it on the battle-field; and when Gen. Sheridan's army was about to take possession of the town, it was buried, and has remained there ever since, until about four weeks ago, when it was brought to light. Through the courtesy of the possessor, Gen. Cowdin has received this touching memorial of his son.

Curious Statistics—Tobacco and Rum.

From the Boston Traveller, March 7.

Mr. John T. Spofford, of Lowell, sends us an interesting communication, in which he says that he commenced rum-drinking at fourteen years of age, at the time he began to learn to be a house carpenter. At sixteen he took to fife-playing as an amusement, and was often present at musters on the train-field. When twenty-one, he drank as much ardent spirits as he pleased until he was thirty-three, when he discontinued its use altogether. His use of tobacco commenced at fourteen, and was continued until he was sixty, when it nearly killed him, and in self-defense he gave it up. He regards tobacco as more injurious than rum-drinking. Since he discontinued rum and tobacco, he has enjoyed good health, and though now seventy-seven years of age, can walk as fast and work as long as when he was thirty. Therefore he advises everybody to be teetotal, so far as rum and tobacco are concerned.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SONG OF THE SEASONS.

Gaunt Winter flinging flakes of snow,
Deep burdening field and wood and hill;
Dim days, dark nights, slow trailing fogs,
And bleakened air severe and chill.
And swift the seasons circling run—
And still they change till all is done.

Young Spring with promise in her eyes,
And fragrant breath from dewy mouth,
And magic touches for the nooks
Of budding flowers when wind is south.
And swift the seasons circling run—
And so they change till all is done.

Then Summer stands erect and tall,
With early sunrise for the lawn,
Thick foliaged woods and glittering seas,
And loud bird chirpings in the dawn.
And swift the seasons circling run—
And so they change till all is done.

Brown Autumn, quiet with ripe fruits,
And haggards stacked with harvest gold,
And fiery flushes for the leaves,
And silent cloud skies soft outrolled.
And so the seasons circling run—
And still they change till all is done.

Swift speeds our Life from less to more,
The child, the man, the work, the rest,
The sobering mind, the ripening soul,
Till yonder all is bright and blest.
For so the seasons circling run—
And swift they change till all is done.

Yes, yonder—if indeed the orb
Of life revolves 'round central Light,
For ever true to central force,
And steadfast, come the balm or blight.
And so indeed the seasons run—
And last is best when all is done.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

EXPERIENCES WITH DETECTIVES

CHAPTER I.—THE LOSS.

Not long ago a foreign firm in London asked me to assist them in recovering some bonds, the loss of which would have embarrassed them very much. The circumstances under which these documents had been taken from them were very peculiar, so much so that they could hardly move in the affair themselves without injuring the credit of their house. The son of the senior partner, a young man about twenty-five years of age, was employed by the firm, and acted as a sort of confidential clerk or secretary to his father. The junior partner was often obliged to be on the Continent for several weeks together; and as the senior had very delicate health, and often absented himself from office for a day or two on that account, he had given, with the full consent of his partner, his son power to sign for the firm "by procuration," as it is called. The son had, as was only found out when too late, been gradually falling into bad habits, and, unknown to his father, used to bet upon races, and otherwise do much that he had been far wiser to have left alone. Latterly his creditors had been pressing him very hard. He had some overdue acceptances, which the holder threatened to tell his father of if they were not taken up. He also owed money to tradesmen, and had even more discreditable liabilities which he would not for the world his father should know of. For some time past he had used his power of signing for the firm to sign checks for sums of £10 or £20 whenever he wanted money. His father had been unwell, the junior partner was to be absent for some weeks, and the check-book, as well as the banker's pass-book, were left in his hands. At last he had got so deep in the mire of debt and difficulty that there were but two roads open for him—the one to make a clean breast of it, tell his father all he had done, and ask him to pay his debts; the other to leave London and Europe, and to go to America. In an evil hour hour he chose the latter; but before doing so, drew out by check from the bank nearly the whole balance then to the credit of the firm. Fortunately this was only a few hundred pounds, as several large acceptances had fallen due a short time before. But in addition to this money he took with him bonds to a large amount, which represented the greater part of the capital of the firm. These, being shares on foreign companies, were payable "to bearer," and therefore it was surmised that he must have pledged them. He had been traced to Paris, and from there to Havre, where he had embarked for America. I mention these various circumstances to show how it was that the firm itself could not act openly in the matter without injuring very greatly their credit in the commercial world, and why it was they requested me to find out, if possible, whether these stolen bonds were pledged; if so, where, for what amount, and to redeem them as cheaply and as quickly as was possible.

A clue—a very slight one, it is true, but still a clue—was given me as to where to begin my inquiry. Nearly all the checks which the young man had drawn without authority in so doing had been traced to the bank where a very notorious money-lender kept his account. This individual had the very worst of characters, having, as was well known, been some years ago mixed up with the robbery of a well-known bank in London—not indeed as principal in the work, but as instigator, receiver of the plunder—and having profited by the plunder very much more than the chief actor in the affair. But the accusation could never be proved against him, and the consequence was that he was a free man, whereas the clerk who had perpetrated the fraud had been for some years in penal servitude.

CHAPTER II.—THE WRONG SCENT.

The object of the firm that employed me to recover these bonds for them was twofold. In the first place, they wanted to get the documents back, but to get them back without creating any scandal or any talk. It was almost of as vital importance for their credit that the conduct of the senior partner's son should not be known, as it was that the missing property should be found. This was the reason why they did not wish to appear in the matter themselves. I was to act as if the bonds had been mine. They did not expect me to do any detective work myself, but merely to employ the proper persons for the work, and direct, under private instructions from them, the search. Funds almost to any amount were placed at my disposal. Any expense that I should deem necessary to incur would be met at once. All I had to do was to find out where the bonds were, for what amount the senior partner's son had pledged them, and to recover them for as little as I could, but in any case to recover them. But under no circumstances whatever was the young man who had perpetrated the fraud to be followed to America, nor was his name nor that of the firm to be brought forward.

By the very simple process of going to Havre and inquiring at the American steam-packet-office, I found out that the absconding man had paid for his passage in Bank of England notes. Of these notes about half were traced as coming from the money-lender of whom I have spoken; the other half were traced as coming from an individual in Paris who followed a like occupation, and who, upon inquiry, I found bore a very similar reputation. I further succeeded in finding out that between scoundrel number one in London—to whom I shall give the name of Mr. Nual—and scoundrel number two in Paris—whom I shall call Mons. Treves—there existed occasional business relations. But whether the money furnished by these worthies had been given for the bonds, in whose hands those documents now were, and how I was to recover them, and yet keep the whole affair quiet, was more than I could see my way to; and in my difficulty, as a matter of course, I applied to Scotland-yard, and got one of the best officers of the detective force put under my orders.

It was the first—and I hope it will be the last—time that I ever had anything to do with conducting a criminal affair. But notwithstanding my inexperience, I could see at once that the man sent me by the London police, although recommended specially for the work, would never carry out the business. He was an honest, upright fellow as ever breathed, and would, I have no doubt, have braved any amount of danger in order to carry out a point of duty. Had I sent him on the track of any one who had absconded to America, and had furnished him with the name and photograph of the individual, I have no doubt that he would have brought the culprit back with him. But when asked for an opinion as to where he thought the stolen bonds were, or even, after having got a clue to the person who probably had them, he was asked what would be the best means of recovering them, he seemed quite at a loss what to do or what to advise. Then again, like the rest of his brother detectives from Scotland-yard—at least all those that I saw—he was the policeman all over. Although dressed in plain clothes, there could be no doubt whatever as to what his calling was. His favorite costume was a black billycock hat, a dark cut-away coat, and drab trousers; but he might just as well have worn a helmet, a blue tunic, and a leather belt round his waist. More than once as we went along the streets I heard cabmen, roughs, and others say to each other, "There goes Sergt. Henry; who is he going to nab?" And when, upon one occasion—having previously procured him a suit of fashionable clothes—I sent him with a letter of introduction to the man we suspected, stating that he was a Yorkshire gentleman wishing to discount a bill, Mr. Nual knew him at once, and ordered him out of his office. In a word, it seemed impossible to make use of him in the way I required, owing to his appearance being so perfectly well known in London. Had he been able to go to anyone and say, "I am Detective Henry, and I want you to tell me so and so," he might have been of considerable service to me; but to conduct a delicate inquiry of the kind I had in hand he was of no use whatever, and was, in fact, only a hindrance to me. I would have trusted him with untold gold; but as a detective to find out what I wanted to know, I would rather have paid him to keep away.

CHAPTER III.—THE RIGHT SCENT.

After beating about the bush for some ten days in London, it struck me that I might just as well try the other end of the wood, and see whether I could not find my game with less trouble in Paris. Part of the notes which the young man had paid away at Havre had been paid to M. Treves, the money-lender in that city; and as it seemed hopeless to persevere on this side of the Channel, I thought I might as well see what could be done on the other; and the morning after my arrival in the capital of France I went to the Rue de Jérusalem, and sent up my card, asking as a particular favor to be allowed an interview with the Chief of Police.

I was not kept waiting more than ten minutes before I was ushered up to the sanctum of the man who has such power in Paris. I at once told him, although without giving names, that my business was to recover certain bonds that had been stolen. He asked me if I suspected any one in particular. I said I did, and told him the name and address of M. Treves. He asked me if I would like to know the kind of character the man bore. I replied that I would like very much to do so, although I had heard already but too much of him. He then wrote the name down on a piece of paper, spoke through a tube to some one in a room below, and put the paper in a sort of small lift which was in the wall by his side. We went on talking upon various matters for about five minutes, when a sound was heard through the speaking-pipe. The chief then opened the lift, took from it a slip of paper, and read out the few words which were written as the character of M. Treves:

"A money-lender."

"Has dealings with young men of good family."

"Usurious in the extreme."

"Suspected of receiving stolen bank-notes from England."

"Never been brought to justice."

"A character tarnished in many ways."

"Has been twice bankrupt."

"Now," continued the Chief of Police, "I know that you Englishmen like to take everything by storm. If you attempt to do this in Paris, you will never gain your ends. You don't know in London what the word detective (*police secrète*) means, although none of your novels or plays are complete without one or more of that occupation among its characters. You had better not be seen speaking to any of my people here; but give me your address, and one of my best men" (he called them employes) "shall call at your hotel to-night. Leave the matter to him, tell him all you know, and if the matter can be sifted, depend upon it he will do so. We have," he continued, "in France, three branches of secret police—namely, the political, the criminal, and the civil. Your affair comes under the latter category, and I will send you an individual who will be useful to you in France, and much more useful than any of your 'policeman's detective' in London, even if you take him there with you."

The Chief was evidently too polite to cast ridicule upon anything English before me, but from his manner, more than his actual words, I could see that he did not hold our secret police in very great estimation.

CHAPTER IV.—STILL SEEKING.

That evening, as I sat in the court of the Grand Hôtel, drinking my after-dinner *demie-tasse*, and smoking my after-dinner cigar, the card of Monsieur Bergnet was brought me by the waiter, who said that a stranger wished to see the gentleman occupying room No. 207, which was certainly myself. The card was speedily followed by the owner thereof, who in a half-whisper told me he had come to see me on the part of *Monsieur le Chef*. At first I felt sure M. Bergnet was a head clerk, or chief of some department in the Rue de Jérusalem, but he quickly undeceived me. He was, as he said, a member of the secret police in the civil department, in other words a detective. But anything more utterly unlike our English conventional notion of a detective it would be impossible to imagine. He was a bright dapper little fellow of, I should say, about fifty years of age; well-dressed in a close-fitting frock-coat, with a hat that must have come from a fashionable maker, good boots, well-gloved hands, a morsel of red ribbon at his button-hole, and altogether looking like a French military man in plain clothes, or the head clerk in a prosperous bank. My first thoughts were to contrast him with the big, honest-faced, heavy-looking, billycock-hat and policeman's-boots-wearing men I had seen at Scotland-yard. Monsieur Bergnet accepted a cup of coffee and a cigar which I offered him, and when I put the question to him whether his calling was likely to be known by the frequenters of the Grand Hotel, he laughed heartily. "Not only," he said, "in the Grand Hotel, but if anywhere in Paris my occupation was known, I should be no longer worth retaining under Monsieur le Chef. I have been in England," he continued, "and have seen in Scotland-yard your detectives. *Ce sont de braves gens*, but *ils ne connaissent pas leur métier*—they are not up to their work. Your authorities make a great mistake. They unite the person who has to detect crime with the individual who has to arrest the criminal; with us it is quite different. I have been twenty-five years an employe in the Rue de Jérusalem, but I never arrested a man in my life. That is the work of the sergents de ville, either in uniform or plain clothes. Your detectives are nothing more than sergents de ville in plain clothes. Why, as they walk along the streets *les gamins de Londres* call out, 'There goes Sergeant Smith, that is Sergeant Jones.' And now, Monsieur, let me hear in what way I can be of any service to you. Only before you begin, let me beg of you to tell me everything—any family difficulty, any scandal to be avoided, or whatever else may seem a stumbling-block in your road. On those conditions I may be able to assist you. But if you keep back anything from me, it is probable that I may injure instead of forwarding your interests."

Our coffee finished, we strolled out, and while we were walking up and down the Boulevard des Capucins, I told him the whole story from first to last, of which the reader has already had an outline. He seemed to take in the whole affair at once, and to recollect the most trivial details respecting it. He told me that he knew something of both Mr. Nual and Monsieur Treves, having had more than once to "look up" the latter in the way of business. In the work to be done he seemed to determine at once what was the best line of action. Of this mention will be made presently. One of his plans involved a change of costume and disguise, upon which I remarked that rogues who were ever on the alert would be pretty sure to discover any attempt made by the same individual to disguise himself in more than one character. Upon this Monsieur Bergnet laughed—like everything else he did, his laugh was genial, but gentle and inoffensive—and said: "Look here, moncher Monsieur, you other Englishmen are fond of betting. I will bet Monsieur 100 francs that within the next forty-eight hours, although he has been warned of what I am going to do, I will speak to Monsieur four times, and for at least five minutes each time, and on every occasion in a different costume. If upon one of these occasions Monsieur recognizes me, then I will forfeit my 100 francs."

As a matter of course I smiled at what M. Bergnet said, believing at first that he was merely joking, and afterward that he was merely boasting of the faculties he had in his own peculiar line. But he insisted upon holding to the bet, and for the purpose of pleasing him, not for any other reason, I agreed to stake the amount he mentioned. At the Grand Hotel we parted, agreeing to meet the following evening and talk over matters.

After M. Bergnet had left me, I recollected that I wanted to purchase a pair of boots, my own being somewhat heavy for the dry climate and clean streets of Paris. I, therefore, walked as far as a shop of a shoemaker with whom I had dealt formerly in the Rue de Rivoli. It was getting late, and the assistants were commencing to put up the shutters. I did not, therefore, wait to get what I wanted, but giving the number of my room at the Grand Hotel, asked them to send me half a dozen pairs of boots to select from next morning, so that I could try them on before dressing.

The next morning accordingly, before I was out of bed, one of those male housemaids who do out the bedrooms of every French hotel, knocked at my door and told me that a person from my *bottier* had called with shoes and boots, as directed the day before. I jumped up, pulled on my dressing-gown, and admitted the man. He was one of those very decidedly French workmen that one only sees in Paris; and wore one of those curious blue aprons coming up over his chest, that are, I believe, a specialty of the French operative shoemaker. On coming into the room he called my attention to the hour, half-past nine, as indicated by the timepiece on the chimney, remarking that he believed the pendule was slow, but that the pendule in hotels never went well. I then proceeded to try on the boots, some of which were too large, others too small, and at last the bootmaker's man advised me to have a pair made, and proceeded to measure me for them. Altogether, he was about twenty minutes in the room, during which he stood before me, moved here and there, and gave me every opportunity of looking at him sideways or full in the face. When he had finished measuring me, and had gathered the various boots and shoes he had brought with him into the bag, he startled me by asking me whether I knew a certain Monsieur Bergnet. Before I answered, and before I had the slightest glimmering of the truth, the man had pulled off a very natural-looking black wig, as well as an equally natural-looking short-cropped beard and moustache, and there stood my friend, the employe of the *police secrète* in the civil department. He was amused at the amazement depicted on my countenance, but merely said, "Au revoir, Monsieur; you will admit that I have won one point out of four toward gaining the bet." Before I could reply he had gone.

CHAPTER V.—THE WAGER.

It may be supposed that I was naturally somewhat out of temper with myself for having allowed myself to be taken in so soon after Bergnet had made the bet with me. I made a very determined resolution to look closely at every one that should come near me for the next two days. Not that I wished to win M. Bergnet's money, nor would I have taken it if I had found him out in his disguise. But still no Englishman likes to get worsted in a wager, more particularly when the loss of it indicates that he is not so observant as he might be. When the man chamber-maid answered my bell, I looked at him, half expecting that it was again M. Bergnet in disguise. This, however, only proved to be an idea, for the man was the same as had taken my clothes to brush half an hour before. But this did not prevent me, as I went down-stairs, from looking at every one I met as if he was a police-agent trying to hide his real character from me. In the vestibule of the hotel I found a young man waiting to deliver into my hands an important letter from London, which had been sent under cover to my bankers in Paris, in which house the young man was a clerk. I am afraid he must have thought me mad, for, instead of opening my letter, I stared into his face, determined to see whether I could by any chance detect any likeness to Bergnet. But there was no margin for deception; the young man was so thoroughly English in his appearance, and so much taller than the detective officer, that I very soon saw the latter was not trying again to take me in. However, I wandered forth, determined not to be caught again. But I was very soon taught that my own mother-wit was as nothing when compared to that of my French friend.

The arrangement between Bergnet and myself was that we were to meet after breakfast, say about 1 P. M., in the open space of the Palais Royal, and that whoever arrived first would wait for the other, on one of the chairs opposite the Café Véfour. It was getting on toward 11, when the idea struck me that I would breakfast at the said café, and then, with cigar, coffee, and that morning's *Galignani*, would pass away the time until Bergnet should arrive, taking in the meantime special care that I should not be deceived again, or, at any rate, not so easily as I had been in the morning.

The forenoon, as it often is in the month of May in Paris, was warm, though not unpleasantly hot, but quite enough so to render a breakfast in the open air preferable to eating inside. I therefore took up my quarters at one of the outside tables, and while ordering my omelette and cutlet of the waiter, a seemingly very old gentleman came up and seated himself at the next table to me, calling for a *demie-tasse*, and proceeding to read a copy of the *Figaro* which he had brought with him.

Although few Englishmen have traveled more on the Continent than myself, I have the same objection which distinguishes my countrymen all over the world toward making new acquaintances. I might have sat at my breakfast and the old gentleman might have read his *Figaro* for the whole day without my making any advances toward him. Having, however, finished his coffee and taken out his portemonnaie to pay for it, some two or three pieces of money slipped from the old gentleman's hand and rolled toward my feet. I naturally stooped and helped him to look for them; he thanked me, paid the waiter, called for a *petit verre*, and we naturally commenced talking together. Curiously enough, the conversation turned upon the facility of detecting persons who wished to disguise themselves; the old gentleman maintaining that, as with individuals, so with nations, no person could hide his peculiarities, or the peculiarities of his race. "For instance," he went on, "let a military man dress *en bourgeois*, or a civilian put on a uniform; a Frenchman have his clothes made in London, or an Englishman go to a Parisian tailor; there was no doubt but that men of an ordinary observance could easily distinguish what the individual really was. Thus," he continued, "no one could mistake Monsieur to be anything but an Englishman, and one who has most probably been in military employment in his own country. In the same way, I" meaning himself "could not pass for anything except a Frenchman, a *flâneur*, and an unmistakable frequenter of the Boulevards."

He was such a chatty, genial old gentleman that the time passed away imperceptibly. We talked about the success of Schneider in London; about the Emperor's health; about the French elections, and what not. I accepted a pinch of snuff from him, and he tried one of my regalia cigars. At last, as the time drew near when Bergnet ought to have made his appearance, I began to look at my watch, and to glance round to see whether the police agent had taken up his quarters on any of the chairs which were then filling very fast with the usual after-breakfast coffee-drinking crowd of well-dressed middle-class Paris idlers. Seeing I was looking for some one, my companion said, "Perhaps Monsieur is expecting a friend?" "Yes," I replied, "I made an appointment with a gentleman to meet me here about 1 o'clock, and I am afraid I shall miss him in the crowd. "Perhaps I can assist Monsieur," said the old gentleman; "Is Monsieur's friend a short *svelt* little man? is his name Bergnet? because if so, he is at Monsieur's disposition."

With this the old gentleman took off his hat, bringing away with it the gray false side and back hair he wore; he straightened himself as he sat in his chair, and, behold, Monsieur Bergnet was before me. I had actually sat and talked to him for upward of an hour, without having the least idea to whom it was that I was speaking. Rather than be beaten again—which I felt certain would be the case if I continued to tempt fortune—I at once gave in; paid M. Bergnet the five napoleons I had lost, and begged that he would subject me to no more humiliation by taking me in again as to his appearance and disguise.

CHAPTER VI.—FOUND.

The day following that on which Bergnet had twice deceived me by disguising himself, he set to work in earnest to try and recover the bonds of which I was in search. When I learnt from him, and, indeed, saw with my own eyes, that he called upon M. Treves, the French money-lender, as an English gentleman in difficulties who wanted to discount a bill, as a young Swiss who wanted employment as a clerk, and as a German who had got some bank notes which he wished to get rid of quietly, as being stolen property; when I saw that in none of these disguises he was found out, I began to be less ashamed of myself for having been taken in. Certainly, in some matters the old saying in the Crimea, "They manage these things better in France," holds good. How it was brought about I never knew, (except that I had to pay about £5 for the business,) but within a week after I put the matter into Bergnet's hands, M. Treves' only clerk was arrested for complicity of fraud in something or other. I don't think he was guilty, and I am quite sure he was not detained very long by the police, for I saw him the next day walking along the Boulevards as if enjoying a very agreeable holiday. But in the mean time M. Treves engaged a young Swiss with flaxen hair as his employe, and that Swiss bore a very strong resemblance to my friend Bergnet. This young Swiss clerk had a friend who often came to see him at his master's office, and who must have been twin brother to a subordinate agent of the police, who was very clever in all blacksmith's work, and who had a curious fancy for taking wax impressions of all the keys that he came across. Be that as it may, the Swiss clerk had not been more than a week with M. Treves, when I was shown by M. Bergnet a copy of the indorsement which certain bonds, contained in the safe of the money-lender, bore. This copy so far satisfied me that there remained but one thing to be done, and that was to get hold of the originals. M. Bergnet had conducted the affair so very well, that I resolved to put myself entirely in his hands, although I doubt very much whether at the Guildhall or Bow-street the way that I set to work would have been considered quite justifiable.

Acting, therefore, under advice, and anxious to get back the bonds with as little scandal as possible, I called one forenoon on M. Treves, and asked to see that gentleman alone. The Swiss clerk at once admitted me to his master, but not before I had noticed that in the anteroom there was a person who looked uncommonly like an individual I had seen in the Rue de Jérusalem, but who now did not wear his uniform. M. Treves, who was a gentlemanly man of about fifty, seemed to think I had come upon some business which would be profitable to himself, and asked me in the blandest tones what he could do to serve me. I did not beat long about the bush. I told him that some two months previously a young man of such a name had fled from Europe to America, and that before doing so he had pledged with M. Treves certain bonds representing such a sum of money. These bonds belonged to such and such a firm in London, and they had authorized me to pay £300 for their recovery. That if M. Treves was willing to accept my offer, the little business could be got over at once; but that if not, there was a police agent outside into whose custody it would be my very disagreeable duty to consign him, pending an investigation before the authorities of having received stolen property, knowing it to be such.

At first the money-lender blustered a good deal, and asked how I dare suspect him of any such transaction. I am afraid I said that letters had been received from the young man confessing where the bonds were that he had pledged. But be that as it may, the documents were given up after a very short parley, and M. Treves received from me in French gold a sum representing £300 in English sterling coin of the realm.

The Swiss clerk disappeared that evening, and was never seen again at M. Treves' offices. But curiously enough his own clerk reappeared the next day, saying that it was all a mistake, and that the police had liberated him from custody. M. Bergnet was seen the same forenoon to enter Lafitte's bank, and to come out buttoning his pocket as if there was something more valuable than usual therein. For my own part, I can only say that I received the thanks of the firm that had employed me, and with those thanks a check which took three figures to write. And so I suppose everybody was satisfied, for even M. Treves received for the bonds nearly £100 more than, as we afterwards found out, he had advanced upon them.—*Belgravia.*

Swedish Customs.—One morning I went to call on a Swedish acquaintance and found her doctor with her. He was merely paying a complimentary visit, as his services were not required. I learned that an arrangement is made with the medical man; a small sum of £5 or £6 a year contents him, and for that he attends the whole family, however often they may happen to be ill. The difficulty seems to be to get hold of him quickly enough in an urgent case; for if he has gone on his rounds he finishes every visit before he goes to the new patient. A lady with whose relatives I was slightly acquainted had a husband who had always very delicate health, and upon one occasion, when they were staying with her, he was seized with a sharp attack connected with a heart complaint. They urged her to send at once for the doctor, but she only used some simple remedies, because she said she had just dismissed her usual medical attendant, and had made no fresh arrangement with anybody else, so that she could not ask any one to come to her assistance. A poor lady while I was there lost a child from water on the brain, and she sat by it for hours in the most terrible anxiety, waiting the doctor's time for coming. To people accustomed to command prompt advice in illness, Stockholm, or, indeed, Sweden, would not seem to be a desirable place to be attacked in. In my walks I occasionally observed some very refined-looking ladies in white aprons, those worn by English parlormaids; they had also large white collars, with bands down the front of the dress, turning into a sash round the waist, and tying in a bow behind. These were worn over black dresses, and intended for mourning; generally six or eight months, according to the relationship, is the time for wearing mourning in Sweden, but crape is not used. A very pretty mark of attention to a parting guest is the custom of presenting bouquets; but however inconvenient they may be to carry they must not on any account be left behind; it would give great offense. The Swedes are not a rich people; but they have a thousand ways of doing little kindnesses and paying civility, which are agreeably felt by those living among them. They have also many simple pleasures for the unsophisticated; the number of little clean steam-boats, going daily for a few ore or a rix-dollar (1s. 1½d.) to charming spots not far from Stockholm, enable most people to make frequent and pleasant excursions; and there are so many beautiful palaces, containing fine pictures, curious china, and other interesting things, that during the warm months these boats are thronged, especially on Sunday, when the fares are considerably reduced. Ulriksdal, Drottningholm, and Gripsholm, have daily visitors. Independently of the beautiful rooms to be seen in these palaces, it is most enjoyable and heart-filling to find yourself in the midst of the lovely, soft, lake-like scenery which surrounds them. Toward the end of September, when the leaves are beginning to change rapidly previous to falling, the little islands in the river and in the lakes which it forms seem as if decorated with nosegays, so bright and vivid in hue is the decaying foliage, and in such regular clusters does the alteration of color take place. The lime tree has the most beautiful shades of pink and rose color in its varying leaves. There are other trees which from the palest yellow deepen into the richest golden shade. Nowhere except in Sweden do I remember to have seen such charming effects from this cause.—*Temple Bar.*

Good Form.—So far as this writer has been able to ascertain, *good form* is an expression borrowed from the Turf. A horse is said to be in "good form" when he is bright, handsome, strong, in perfect health and training, ready and willing to do his best in the work before him. And in this sense it is applied to an oarsman, a cricketer, or an athlete. A billiard-player is also said to be in good form when he plays with nerve and judgment, and his strokes are neat. But the *good form* which is the subject of these remarks demands no such qualities, rather the exclusion of them. To be in *good form* the golden youth must be, or pretend to be, (1) very selfish; (2) very stupid; (3) very awkward; (4) very intolerant. A leading rule, which we must never forget, is that everything is a bore, and that every one who appears to enjoy himself, or who contributes to the enjoyment of others, is a cad. To be a cad is simply not to be in good form; just as to be a Gentile is not to be a Jew. In *good-form* phraseology, there are *harmless cads* and *howling cads*—the latter includes the class known as "funny men." It is bad form to be funny. When you are invited to a ball, it is good form to decline to dance. When you are bidden to a croquet party, it is good form not to join the game. To stand aloof from what others are doing, and wish you to do, evinces a tone of superiority. Look on with a smile of languid pity tinged with contempt, and you are in *good form*. Should it suit the purposes of the professor of *good form* to dance, it is understood that the room is for the especial use of himself and his partner. So long as he does not do *her* any damage, he may inflict as much injury and inconvenience as he likes on others. It is only foreign cads who go steadily round and round a ball-room when they waltz, and who apologise when they tread on a lady's dress, or kick a fellow-man. The same thing at supper; crush, struggle, push, take what is intended for some one else, but—*per fas aut nefas*—get your partner what she wants, and let other folks and their partners go without. Every man whom you do not know is *ipso facto* a cad, and there is no necessity to be polite to ladies unless you are actually dancing or talking to them. In repose, it is *good form* to assume an expression of countenance as closely resembling that of an idiot as possible. The lower jaw is dropped and slightly protruded, and a fish-like vacuous look thrown into the eye. One elbow at least should be stuck out so as to be in the way, and one leg bent, so as to give the idea that it is broken.—*Belgravia.*

Shrugging the Shoulders.—We may now inquire why men in all parts of the world when they feel—whether or not they wish to show this feeling—that they cannot or will not do something, or will not resist something if done by another, shrug their shoulders, at the same time often bending in their elbows, showing the palms of their hands with extended fingers, often throwing their heads a little on one side, raising their eyebrows, and opening their mouths. These states of the mind are either simply passive, or show a determination not to act. None of the above movements are of the least service. The explanation lies, I cannot doubt, in the principle of unconscious antithesis. This principle here seems to come into play as clearly as in the case of a dog, who, when feeling savage, puts himself in the proper attitude for attacking, and for making himself appear terrible to his enemy; but as soon as he feels affectionate, throws his whole body into a directly opposite attitude, though this is of no direct use to him. Let it be observed how an indignant man, who resents, and will not submit to some injury, holds his head erect, squares his shoulders, and expands his chest. He often clenches his fists, and puts one or both arms in the proper position for attack or defense, with the muscles of his limbs rigid. He frowns—that is, he contracts and lowers his brows—and, being determined, closes his mouth. The actions and attitude of a helpless man are, in every one of these respects, exactly the reverse. The helpless man unconsciously contracts the muscles of his forehead which are antagonistic to those that cause a frown, and thus raises his eyebrows; at the same time he relaxes the muscles about the mouth, so that the lower jaw drops. The antithesis is complete in every detail, not only in the movements of the features, but in the position of the limbs and in the attitude of the whole body. As the helpless or apologetic man often wishes to show his state of mind, he then acts in a conspicuous or demonstrative manner. In accordance with the fact that squaring the elbows and clenching the fists are gestures by no means universal with the men of all races, when they feel indignant, and are prepared to attack their enemy, so it appears that a helpless or apologetic frame of mind is expressed, in many parts of the world, by merely shrugging the shoulders, without turning inward the elbows and opening the hands. The man or child who is obstinate, or one who is resigned to some great misfortune, has in neither case any idea of resistance by active means; and he expresses this state of mind, by simply keeping his shoulders raised, or he may possibly fold his arms across his breast.—*From the Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals, by Charles Darwin.*

The Late Lord Lytton.—He worked with a heroic energy when his heart was in his subject, and he never worked negligently. We have seen him at his own house, when he seemed to be doing nothing, turn out in a morning a mass of elaborate letters and manuscript that the most active man of business could not have accomplished. Those who were associated with him in the Colonial Office will, we think, fully bear us out in what we say of the power and precision of his work. In matters of business he was most satisfactory. He understood at once what was meant, and there never was any of the irritation that so often arises from misconception. It was astonishing to see him during the composition of some great work descend from the height to which his imagination had borne him, and deal at once with complicated transactions, as easily as if he had been bred and lived as a man of business only. In counsel he was singularly wise, and about the best man to advise with that we ever encountered. There are many persons, and, among others, some of our leading statesmen, who, we are sure, will confirm the opinion. It is needless to say of one in his high position that he was beset with applications for advice and assistance. Many of our most eminent men of letters have been distinguished for the generosity with which they would give on such occasions sympathy and aid; but it is impossible that the warm and honest feeling which inspires the wish to give true help to less gifted or less fortunate brethern can ever have glowed more unfailingly in any heart than in Lord Lytton's. The readers of these words who know how true this is must be very numerous. Apart from his novels, essays, and poetry, Lord Lytton had the great merit of having written the only dramas which, during the last thirty years, have fairly kept the stage. If we put together all his different attributes as an author, we can scarcely fail to consider him as a giant in literature, in whose productions it is difficult to say whether we should most admire the excellence or the versatility. Let us add to this character the observation how rare it is to find these qualities combined with the political sagacity, the oratorical power, and the practical good sense which distinguished him as a statesman.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A Dog's Antipathy to Butchers.—Mr. C. Darwin writes to *Nature:* The following letter seems to me so valuable, and the accuracy of the statements vouched for by so high an authority, that I have obtained permission from Dr. Huggins to send it for publication: "I wish to communicate to you a curious case of an inherited mental peculiarity. I possess an English mastiff, by name Kepler, a son of the celebrated Turk, out of Venus. I brought the dog, when six weeks old, from the stable in which he was born. The first time I took him out he started back in alarm at the first butcher's shop he had ever seen. I soon found he had a violent antipathy to butchers and butchers' shops. When six months old a servant took him with her on an errand. At a short distance before coming to the house, she had to pass a butcher's shop; the dog threw himself down, (being led with a string) and neither coaxing nor threats would make him pass the shop. The dog was too heavy to be carried, and as a crowd collected, the servant had to return with the dog more than a mile, and then go without him. This occurred about two years ago. The antipathy still continues, but the dog will pass nearer to a shop than he formerly would. About two months ago, in a little book on dogs, published by Dean, I discovered that the same strange antipathy is shown by the father, Turk. I then wrote to Mr. Nichols, the former owner of Turk, to ask him for any information he might have on the point. He replied: 'I can say that the same antipathy exists in King, the sire of Turk, in Turk, in Punch, (son of Turk, out of Meg,) and in Paris, (son of Turk, out of Juno.) Paris had the greatest antipathy, as he would hardly go into a street where a butcher's shop is, and would run away after passing it. When a cart with a butcher's man came into the place were the dogs were kept, although they could not see him, they all were ready to break their chains. A master butcher, dressed privately, called one evening on Paris' master to see the dog. He had hardly entered the house before the dog (though shut in) was so much excited that he had to be put into a shed, and the butcher was forced to leave without seeing the dog. The same dog at Hastings made a spring at a gentleman who came into the hotel. The owner caught the dog and apologized, and said he never knew him to do so before, except when a butcher came to his house. The gentleman at once said that was his business. So you see that they inherit these antipathies, and show a great deal of breed.'"

A Russian Winter Fair.—But the third class of Russian Fairs I have to mention is the only one really deserving the name, and that is the Winter Fair. The principal of these is the fair on the ice of the River Neva. There you see races with sledges and skates, and with horses, dogs, goats, and stags harnessed to different kinds of sledge-vehicles. They also have their horizontal round-abouts, and their perpendicular high-flyers, like sedan-chairs going up in the air and down again. But the grand amusement of all is that of the "ice-hills." They are thus constructed: A strong scaffolding is raised to the height of thirty feet, with a landing at the top ascended by a ladder. From the top of the landing a sloping plane of boards is laid, about twelve feet in width, and ninety feet long, descending in a very acute angle to the surface of the frozen river. This inclined plane is supported by wooden piles, decreasing in height, and the sides are protected by a parapet of planks. Upon the inclined plane are laid square slabs of ice close together, and then water is poured all down the slope. This water freezes—half a minute or so of a Russian Winter is quite enough for that—and the incline then presents a broad sheet of pure ice. From the bottom of this incline the snow is cleared away upon the level surface of the frozen river for the distance of 600 feet, and twelve feet wide (the same width as the inclined plane.) The sides of this level course are ornamented with dark green firs and pines. Each fair-goer who wishes to indulge in this national amusement provides himself with a peculiar sort of sledge,—more like a butcher's tray than anything else—ascends the ladder to the landing on the top, seats himself in his tray on the edge of the glittering incline, off he goes! and away he skeels down the slope of ice! Such velocity does he attain before arriving at the bottom that he is not only carried along the 600 feet of this icy level below, but clean up to the top of a second ice-hill, like the first, with another slope on the other side, down which he skeels with the same rapidity as before, and away again to an equal distance on the level below. The sight of a succession of these fair-goers, seated in their sliding-trays, balancing themselves as they cut along, one close upon the other, yet with no chance of overtaking each other, unless by some unlucky and very unusual upset, presents a most peculiar and extraordinary scene. Whenever the balance does happen to be lost by a man, down he goes all the same, to the continual peril of his limbs or his neck; and it is impossible to predict whereabouts his headlong career will be stopped. Boys sometime—boys will do anything—by way of a delightful increase of the danger, skate, like a flash, down the bright inclined plane, balancing themselves on one leg!—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

Signs of Affirmation and Negation.—On the whole we find considerable diversity in the signs of affirmation and negation in the different races of man. With respect to negation, if we admit that the shaking of the finger or hand from side to side is symbolic of the lateral movement of the head; and if we admit that the sudden backward movement of the head represents one of the actions often practiced by young children in refusing food, then there is much uniformity throughout the world in the signs of negation, and we see how they originated. The most marked exceptions are presented by the Arabs, Esquimaux, some Australian tribes, and Dyaks. With the latter a frown is the sign of negation, and with us frowning often accompanies a lateral shake of the head.

With respect to nodding in affirmation, the exceptions are rather more numerous, namely with some of the Hindoos, with the Turks, Abyssinians, Dyaks, Tagals, and New-Zealanders. The eyebrows are sometimes raised in affirmation, and as a person in bending his head forward and downward naturally looks up to the person whom he addresses, he will be apt to raise his eyebrows, and this sign may thus have arisen as an abbreviation. So again with the New-Zealanders, the lifting up the chin and head in affirmation may perhaps represent in an abbreviated form the upward movement of the head after it has been nodded forward and downward.—*From the Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals, by Charles Darwin.*

A Bengalee Farm-House.—The dwelling is composed of a number of huts placed so as to form a quadrangle. The walls are of mud, and the roofs are thatched with straw or jungle-grass. In front of the house, on each side of the entrance, is a verandah, the roof of which is supported by rough undressed stems of bamboo, and which is furnished with a *chick*, or curtain of bamboo splits, to exclude the sun and insure the privacy of the inmates. Inside is a court-yard paved with clay baked to the consistency of paving-stone, which, in a tidy household, is duly swept and watered every morning. From the court-yard separate doors lead into the various apartments of the family. The only apertures in the walls are boarded loop-holes, seldom containing glass, and in the case of the female apartments, frequently furnished with iron bars, as a safeguard to the virtue of the inmates. The largest room is of course set apart for the master and his wife or wives; the second best, generally the one next the door, for the reception of company; and the others are allotted among the servants in the order of their importance, the female domestics, if any, generally sleeping in the kitchen, and the outdoor laborers being quartered in the barn, or, if married, having huts of their own in the vicinity. A ryot seldom employs female servants in house-work; but there are few families of any size that do not include one or more widows, who, in consequence of their condition, become the household drudges. If we venture into the interior, it will appear to our ideas wretchedly destitute of furniture. There is, to be sure, a goodly array of brass pots and copper cups, to keep which as bright as gold is the delight of a good Bengalee housewife. There is a *charpai* or rude four-legged bedstead, the framework being of bamboo and the bottoming of a network of cloth or fibres. The pillows and mattresses are filled with cotton. There are warm blankets for use in the cold weather, and there are probably net curtains to protect the slumbers of the family from the malevolence of mosquitoes. A floor-cloth, called *satranji*, will be spread out in the centre of the room, and there, upon greasy cushions, the inmates loll or squat in every conceivable attitude of indolence. But there is neither chair nor table visible. A large chest contains the family treasures, the ornaments of the mistress and her children, and the ryot's spare stock of rupees, if, indeed, he does not make mother earth his banker, preferring rather to bury his money than to trust to bolts and bars. In the centre of the room stands the family hookah, of such large dimensions that it can hardly be called portable, the globe which holds the water being made of brass or of an alloy of silver. The reception-room is fitted up with cushions, or a rude ottoman, or perhaps a rickety chair or two of a European pattern, which are, of course, assigned to the visitors of most consideration, greatly to the inconvenience of the persons thus honored, who would feel much more at ease squatted upon their hams *more majorum*. In no description of a Bengalee dwelling must the family temple pass unnoticed. Here, generally at the end of the quadrangle opposite to the entrance, sits enshrined the Thakoor, or idol under whose protection the house and land have been placed, by whose favor both crops and cattle thrive, and whose displeasure sends blight upon the grain, murrain upon the beasts, and ruin upon the ryot. The temple is generally but a small room, open to the courtyard; but it is the most expensive one to furnish—for not only must there be as many brass and copper vessels as would serve a small family, but the room must be lighted at night by a fine brazen chandelier, the throne of the god must be suitably decorated with gilding and tinsel, and there must be a decent carpet for the worshipers to pray upon.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A Martyr to Leisure.—A man of letters, educated to every classical attainment, and the inheritor of a princely fortune, this gentleman had been able to gratify, at a wish, his cultivated tastes. His marriage was fortunate, and his children grew up around him with the fairest promise. He had a handsome town house in a fashionable square in London, and a country-seat six or eight miles off in the midst of one of those magnificent English parks—the ideal of stately rural elegance—with its trimly-kept lawn and its wide-spreading chase, dotted over with clumps of noble old trees, where the deer sought refuge from the noonday heat, and a lair at nightfall.

Its owner had traveled over Europe, and brought back, as mementos of his journey, paintings and statuary by some of the best masters, ancient and modern, with which to adorn his favorite retreat. The house itself, in which I spent some happy days, with its rich marble columns and balustrades, was a fine specimen of the purest Palladian manner, where all that luxurious refinement could devise had been unsparingly lavished.

There my father—during a brief interval in his own public life of incessant bustle—found his friend, with no occupation more pressing than to pore over the treasures of his library, and no graver care than to superintend the riches of a conservatory where wealth had brought together, from half the world, its choicest plants and flowers. They spent some days of undisturbed quiet; not an incident beyond the conversation of a sedate and intellectual family circle and the arrival and departure of a friend or two to break the complete repose.

Delightful my father thought it, in contrast with the busy turmoil he had left; and one day he said to his host: "I've been thinking that if I ever met a man who has nothing to desire, you must be he. You have health, cultivation, a charming family. You have gathered round you every comfort wealth can give, the choicest of all that nature and art can supply. Are you not completely happy?"

Never, my father said to me, would he forget the sad, unexpected reply: "Happy! Ah, Mr. Owen, I committed one fatal error in my youth, and dearly have I paid for it! I started in life without an object, almost without an ambition. My temperament disposed me to ease, and I indulged it. I said to myself, 'I have all that I see others contending for; why should I struggle?' I knew not the curse that lights on those who have never to struggle for anything. I ought to have created for myself some definite pursuit, literary, scientific, artistic, political, no matter what, so there was something to labor for and to overcome. Then I might have been happy."

My father suggested that he was scarcely past the prime of life, and that in a hundred ways he might still benefit others, while occupying himself. "Come and spend a month or two with me at Braxfield," he added. "You have a larger share in the Lanark mills than any of my partners. See for yourself what has been done for the work-people there and for their children, and give me the benefit of your suggestions and your aid."

"It is too late," was the reply. "The power is gone. Habits are become chains. You can work and do good; but for me—in all the profitless years gone by I seek vainly for something to remember with pride, or even to dwell on with satisfaction. I have thrown away a life. I feel, sometimes, as if there were nothing remaining to me worth living for."

And neither then, nor at any future time, did this strange martyr to leisure visit the establishment in which he had invested $150,000.—*Atlantic Monthly for March.*

Raphael's Madonna Della Seggiola.—The gallery of the Uffizi is not only rich in its possessions, but peculiarly fortunate in that fine architectural accident, as one may call it, which unites it—with the breadth of river and city between them—to those princely chambers of the Pitti Palace. The Louvre and the Vatican hardly give you such a sense of sustained inclosure as those long passages projected over street and stream to establish a sort of inviolate transition between the two palaces of art. We passed along the gallery in which those precious drawings by eminent hands hang chaste and gray above the swirl and murmur of the yellow Arno, and reached the ducal saloons of the Pitti. Ducal as they are, it must be confessed that they are imperfect as show-rooms, and that, with their deep-set windows and their massive moldings, it is rather a broken light that reaches the pictured walls. But here the masterpieces hang thick, and you seem to see them in a luminous atmosphere of their own. And the great saloons, with their superb dim ceilings, their outer wall in splendid shadow, and the sombre opposite glow of mellow canvas and dusky gilding, make, themselves, almost as fine a picture as the Titians and Raphaels they imperfectly reveal. We lingered briefly before many a Raphael and Titian; but I saw my friend was impatient, and I suffered him at last to lead me directly to the gaol of our journey—the most tenderly fair of Raphael's Virgins, the Madonna in the Chair. Of all the fine pictures of the world it seemed to me this is the one with which criticism has least to do. None betrays less effort, less of the mechanism of effect and of the irrepressible discord between conception and result, which shows dimly in so many consummate works. Graceful, human, near to our sympathies as it is, it has nothing of manner, of method, nothing, almost of style; it blooms there in rounded softness, as instinct with harmony as if it were an immediate exhalation of genius. The figure melts away the spectator's mind into a sort of passionate tenderness which he knows not whether he has given to heavenly purity or to earthly charm. He is intoxicated with the fragrance of the tenderest blossom of maternity that ever bloomed on earth.—*Atlantic Monthly for March.*

Swedish Cooking.—The cooking is so different from either English or French cooking, so bad, I must really say, that it requires a great deal of fortitude and a certain amount of health to endure it. The bread is nearly all flavored with aniseed, that is, all the softer kind of bread. There is a rye bread, however, of which they eat a great deal, which is thin, full of holes, and hard as sailors' biscuit. This they consider good for the teeth. Perhaps it is; at any rate, good teeth are required to bite it. I noticed a great many soups—for without soup no Swede would imagine he had dined, and in families who live moderately very little in the way of substantial food comes afterward. There were sweet fruit soups, curds-and-whey soup sweetened, many white soups, with vegetables prettily cut up, and some gravy soups that seemed as if they ought to be nice, but they were spoilt for an English palate by the introduction of some uncongenial flavor, dumplings, for example, which we think good in broth, they perfume with peach-water or some kind of scent, and put into gravy soup. The habits at table, even of people of good birth and education, strike an English person oddly. The great rapidity of eating, the perpetual approach of the knife to the mouth, the fork held up in

the air, and the elbows thrust out, are scarcely reconcilable to our ideas of civilization. I must in justice say, however, that I noticed many persons very particular in this respect. At supper nobody attempts to sit down, but each person takes a fork and a piece of bread, and plunges his fork into half a dozen dishes, taking a little piece from each, and putting it on the same piece of bread; meat, fish, sweets, and cheese seemed alike acceptable. I was told by one of my English acquaintances that a Swede had said to him, "that the correct behavior of English people at table fidgeted him to death."—*Temple Bar.*

NAPOLEON I.'S CHARACTER.—In all times the true and distinctive mark of political genius has been aptitude for founding a solid and durable work, adapting it to the deep needs of a people and an epoch. The incomparable elements that Bonaparte possessed to realize such a work he only employs to astonish and to dazzle men. He tries to strike their imagination, not to satisfy their reason or their interests. The fate of his country is only a secondary object in comparison with the apotheosis which he dreams of for himself. Beyond this purely personal idea of glorification we fail to discover in him any persistent or definite spring of action. It is almost impossible for him to stop at a determined end; he has no sooner advanced a step than he goes further still, again still further, without ever waiting till the ground is firm under his feet. For him, a conquest is a stepping-stone for a fresh conquest. Hence the hasty, feverish, impromptu character of his political creations, at home as well as abroad. All that he does in this respect, with the impatience and rapidity of an ambition greedy enough to devour a world, is in his mind only a transition, a beginning capable of an indefinite extension. Consequently, everything remains unfinished, in a state of outline and experiment. He never acts with the idea of the definite, he wishes to retain to the last the power of changing everything according to opportunity, and above all things, according to the humor of his insatiable cravings. He never aims at stability, but at size, at splendor; grandeur does not satisfy him, he must have the immeasurable, the gigantic; and beyond this perilous domain, something else attracts him still more; it is the unknown and the marvelous. Under the sting of this irresistible disquietude, he forgets the road to follow and the end to attain in the movement itself. He cares less about the final result than about the means that he will display, and the prodigious effect that he will produce. It matters little to him whether the work is ephemeral, provided he finds in it more activity, more noise, more glory. The task to accomplish and the means necessary to insure success are trifles beside the grand adventures for which they furnish him the opportunity or the pretext. This infatuation was so much the more terrible that it had taken possession of a cold and positive mind, whose most chimerical dreams clothed forms of mathematical rigor, and had at their service a military genius without equal. With enthusiastic temperaments exaltation is only temporary; but the studied frenzy of a calculating mind is without remedy, because it does not depend on a sentiment, but on the very form of the intellect itself.—*From the History of Napoleon I by P. Lanfrey.*

LYING AND TREACHEROUS MEMORIES.—Few memories are entirely truthful. We many of us find them false mainly to our own cost or inconvenience. We are sure we put a missing article where we did not put it, that we read a passage in the middle of a right-hand page when it turns out to be at the top of the left; the eye of memory has the most distinct recollection, and yet it is not true. The most disinterested witnesses at a trial contradict one another because each is sure of what he neither saw nor heard exactly as he thinks he saw or heard it. Nobody is willing to attach any moral taint to these involuntary errors, though a certain steadiness of observation, an habitual holding self in check, and putting positiveness to the test, might have preserved us from it. Again, certain ideas, certain forms of expression, slide into the memory unawares, and pass current for original thought, and betray people into involuntary plagiarism. We suspect that a great many persons assume to themselves a faculty of invention when they are only cheated by their memory introducing itself as an original conception, and performing its feats in disguise. Not many suffer under the reverse deception, of which Charles Lamb accuses himself when lamenting the strange fatality through which everything he touched turned into a lie; relating how he once quoted two lines from a translation of Dante which Hazlitt very greatly admired, and quoted in a book as proof of the stupendous power of that poet. But no such lines were to be found in the translation searched for the purpose; whereupon he adds, "I must have dreamed them, for I am quite sure I did not forge them knowingly. What a misfortune," he plaintively concludes, "to have a lying memory!" On the other hand, a correct memory is the most necessary of all aids to the liar, as we are reminded by a hackneyed proverb; and it also prompts to lying in unprincipled hands. Wood tells a story of Hoskyns, the Winchester boy, who, having neglected to write his verse exercise, glanced for a minute or two over the shoulder of a more diligent school-fellow, and, upon the master calling him up, said he had lost his paper, but if he might be allowed he would repeat without book the twenty verses he had written, which he was permitted to do. The other boy was called next, and showed the verses which Hoskyns had just repeated, and, being taken for the thief, was sorely whipped.

Next to the lying memory, and far more common, is the treacherous memory that fails us at a pinch, hiding itself in darkness, leaving us cognizant of its existence but eluding our grasp. Nothing is more tantalizing than this state of mind. The man who feels the fact or word or name flitting just out of his reach is a misery to himself and everybody else. Very few people have philosophy enough to give in; to reflect that what they search for in such restless persistence matters to nobody; for the time being they have lost part of themselves and worry after it.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE EXPRESSIONS OF FEAR.—Some of the signs may be accounted for through the principles of habit, association, and inheritance—such as the wide opening of the mouth and eyes, with upraised eyebrows, so as to see as quickly as possible all around us, and to hear distinctly whatever sound may reach our ears. For we have thus habitually prepared ourselves to discover and encounter any danger. Some of the other signs of fear may likewise be accounted for, at least in part, through these same principles. Men, during numberless generations, have endeavored to escape from their enemies or danger by headlong flight, or by violently struggling with them; and such great exertions will have caused the heart to beat rapidly, the breathing to be hurried, the chest to heave, and the nostrils to be dilated. As these exertions have often been prolonged to the last extremity, the final result will have been utter prostration, pallor, perspiration, trembling of all the muscles, or their complete relaxation. And now, whenever the emotion of fear is strongly felt, though it may not lead to any exertion, the same results tend to reappear, through the force of inheritance and association.

Nevertheless, it is probable that many or most of the above symptoms of terror, such as the beating of the heart, the trembling of the muscles, cold perspiration, &c., are in large part directly due to the disturbed or interrupted transmission of nerve-force from the cerebro-spinal system to various parts of the body, owing to the mind being so powerfully affected. We may confidently look to this cause, independently of habit and association, in such cases as the modified secretions of the intestinal canal, and the failure of certain glands to act. With respect to the involuntary bristling of the hair, we have good reason to believe that in the case of animals this action, however it may have originated, serves, together with certain voluntary movements, to make them appear terrible to their enemies; and, as the same involuntary and voluntary actions are performed by animals nearly related to man, we are led to believe that man has retained through inheritance a relic of them, now become useless. It is certainly a remarkable fact that the minute unstriped muscles, by which the hairs thinly scattered [illegible] naked body are erected, should have been preserved to the present day, and that they should still contract under the same emotions, namely, terror and rage, which cause the hairs to stand on end in the lower members of the order to which man belongs.—*From the Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals, by Charles Darwin.*

STOCKHOLM.—I do not know how Stockholm would strike people who have seen Venice. To me it was altogether new and fascinating. Gardens everywhere sloping down to the edge of the water and filled with people, tiny steamers plying hither and thither, close at hand, not to speak of larger vessels which go to greater distances, naturally give to the whole scene a very animated aspect. From the approach to Stockholm by the river its full grandeur is seen. The principal points of interest are the city proper and the royal palace. The intersecting water fills up the whole picture. From the Baltic it appears, if possible, to greater advantage, and a fine view of it may be obtained from the garden of the Mosebacke, which is situated on one of the loftiest hills of the Södermalm. The public buildings are not numerous, but they are so placed as to be seen to the greatest advantage, and from this circumstance add greatly to the imposing effect of the city. The old palace, the National Museum, the Riddarhuset, where formerly the nobility held their sittings during the diets, and the Riddarholms Kyrkan, which may be called the Westminster Abbey of Stockholm, are among the most interesting. The vaults of this old church are lighted up once a week, and the tombs uncovered, when it ought to be visited; a few *ore* are then paid, but all other days it may be entered gratis. Though the principal inhabitants leave Stockholm during the hottest months of Summer, enough remain to make the gardens lively in the evening. The Djurgarden, one of the prettiest, which has the best band, and this season, in addition, a Hungarian band of celebrated performers, is generally well filled, and to a new-comer presents a very spirited scene. Waiters thread their way amid endless marble tables, bearing aloft trays with coffee and ices, granite ice especially, and liqueurs and Swedish punch, through throngs of visitors. The people, who have been called the French of the North, do not gesticulate as in France, but a murmur of voices accompanies the music, and the language, which is almost as soft as the Italian, makes this pleasant. Gentlemen walk in and out among the groups of ladies, seeking for those they especially desire to notice, and, having found them, take off their hats with a graceful sweep which hitherto I have only seen accomplished by Swedish gentlemen. As far as living out of doors, the Swedes, though inhabitants of a cold climate, resemble the Southern nations, and spend very little time at home; indeed, our idea of home, from my observation, and from what I was told, is much more understood by the Danes than the Swedes, and domestic virtues are less cultivated by the latter than the former.—*Temple Bar.*

SPONGES.—The fine soft Syrian sponge is distinguished by its lightness, its fine flaxen color, its form, which is that of a cup, its surface convex, voluted, pierced with innumerable small orifices, the concave part of which presents canals of much greater diameter, which are prolonged to the exterior surface in such a manner that the summit is nearly always pierced throughout in many places. This sponge is sometimes blanched by the aid of caustic alkalies; but this preparation not only helps to destroy its texture, but also changes its color. This sponge is specially employed for the toilet, and its price is high. Specimens which are round-shaped, large, and soft, sometimes produce very high prices.

The fine sponge of the Grecian Archipelago is scarcely distinguishable from that of Syria, either before or after being cleansed; nevertheless, it is weightier, its texture is not so fine, and the holes with which it is pierced are at once larger and less in number. It is nearly of the same country as the former, in fact, the fishing for it extends along the Syrian coast as well as the littoral zone of the Archipelago and Barbary.

The fine hard sponge, called Greek, is less sought for than either of the preceding; it is, however, most useful for domestic and for certain industrial purposes. Its mass is irregular; it is of a yellowish color; it is hard and compact, and pierced with small holes.

The white sponge of Syria, called Venetian, is esteemed for its lightness, the regularity of its form, and its solidity. In its rough state it is brown in color, of a fine texture, compact and firm. When cleansed it becomes flaxen-colored and of a looser texture. The orifice of the great channels which traverse it are rough and bristly.

The brown Barbary sponge, when first taken out of the water, presents itself as an elongated flattened body, gelatinous, and charged with blackish mud. It is then hard, heavy, coarse, and of a reddish color. When well washed in water, it becomes round in shape, still remaining heavy and reddish. It presents many gaps, the intervals of which are occupied by a sinuous and tenacious network. It is valuable for domestic use, because of the facility with which it absorbs water, and its great strength.

Other sorts of sponges are very abundant. The blonde sponge of the Archipelago, often confounded with the Venetian; the hard Barbary sponge, called gelina, which only comes by accident into France; the Salonica sponge is of middling quality; finally, the Bahama sponge, from the Antilles, is wanting in flexibility, and is a little harsh, and so is sold at a low price, having few useful properties to recommend it.—*From the Ocean World, by Louis Figuier.*

EXPRESSION OF DEVOTION.—As devotion is, in some degree, related to affection, though mainly consisting of reverence, often combined with fear, the expression of this state of mind may be here briefly noticed. With some sects, both past and present, religion and love have been strangely combined; and it has even been maintained, lamentable as the fact may be, that the holy kiss of love differs but little from that which a man bestows on a woman, or a woman on a man. Devotion is chiefly expressed by the face being directed towards the heavens, with the eyeballs upturned. Sir C. Bell remarks that, at the approach of sleep, or a fainting-fit, or of death, the pupils are drawn upward and inwards; and he believes that "when we are wrapt in devotional feelings, and outward impressions are unheeded, the eyes are raised by an action neither taught nor acquired;" and that that is due to the same cause as in the above cases. That the eyes are upturned during sleep is, as I hear from Prof. Donders, certain. With babies, while sucking their mother's breast, this movement of the eyeballs often gives to them an absurd appearance of ecstatic delight; and here it may be clearly perceived that a struggle is going on against the position naturally assumed during sleep. But Sir C. Bell's explanation of the fact, which rests on the assumption that certain muscles are more under the control of the will than others, is, as I hear from Prof. Donders, incorrect. As the eyes are often turned up in prayer, without the mind being so much absorbed in thought as to approach to the unconsciousness of sleep, the movement is probably a conventional one—the result of the common belief that heaven, the source of Divine power to which we pray, is seated above us.

A humble kneeling posture, with the hands upturned and palms joined, appears to us, from long habit, a gesture so appropriate to devotion, that it might be thought to be innate; but I have not met with any evidence to this effect with the various extra-European races of mankind. During the classical period of Roman history it does not appear, as I hear from an excellent classic, that the hands were thus joined during prayer. Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood has apparently given the true explanation, though this implies that the attitude is one of slavish subjection. "When the suppliant kneels and holds up his hands with the palms joined, he represents a captive who proves the completeness of his submission by offering up his hands to be bound by the victor. It is the pictorial representation of the Latin *dare manus*, to signify submission." Hence it is not probable that the uplifting of the eyes or the joining of the open hands, under the influence of devotional feelings, are innate or truly expressive actions; and this could hardly have been expected, for it is very doubtful whether feelings, such as we should now rank as devotional, affected the hearts of men, whilst they remained during past ages in an uncivilized condition.—*From the Expression of Emotions in Man and Animals, by Charles Darwin.*

WALKING-STICKS.

It has been said that man's best friend is his dog. The dog may be, but there's something to be said in favor of man's walking-stick. The stick eats nothing, don't get mad, nor does it bite its master's friend, or the master himself. Nor does it howl, growl, or bay the moon. Nor does it cost anything for taxes, muzzles, collars or chains. The stick has held its own in every age, in every clime, in all the seven ages of man. Where a dog is *anathema maranatha*, as in Turkey, the stick is still cherished. The babe bestrides the stick, and "rides his cock-horse to Banbury Cross," the boy has his switch to play soldiers, or wallop donkeys with; the lover, "sighing like a furnace," twirls his dandy cane, which is to him as the fan to a beauty or a Japanese gentleman, and the old fogies, by a stouter cousin German, support their halting footsteps, and in the form of a crutch it is the last thing the Pantaloon clings to ere he gently slides into the grave on whose brink he has lingered. It is, too, a symbol of authority. The sceptre of a king, the baton of a marshal, or the warder of feudal chivalry, are but modifications of the walking-stick.

Holy Writ is full of references to the universal staff, its importance is incidentally emphasized by the definition of bread as the staff of life, the miracles of Moses, the travels of the prophets, the wanderings of the apostles, were all aided by the staff, and the Psalmist assures all mankind that the good man can fearless tread the valley of the shadow of death, for the Lord's rod and staff do comfort him. The staff to most peoples has been of more general and various use than the wild Irishman's cloak to him; Spenser's famous description of which garment is at this time so familiar, thanks to Mr. Froude, Father Tom Burke, and other resurrectionists of the somewhat mixed annals of the peculiarly wrong-headed race, who in every land make themselves martyrs in their instinctive opposition to the "Governmint." The staff is not only a support, it may at need be a most useful weapon of offense or defense. Of course, we all remember Friar Tuck and his skill with this medieval companion, and the shillelah is as necessary to the Irishman as his cloak. The "mild Hindoo," for instance, therewith guards his flocks by night, or, with his merchandise balanced on his head, goes forth in the early morning, secure in the protection of his trusty *lattee*, and when he dies, and his bones are crackling in the pre-Stygian flames of upper earth, his long-tried staff is the instrument wherewith his rebellious carcass is filially poked into the hottest corners, where the shrunken tendons seem to give evidence of a ghastly and most untimely desire to rise. The Chinese police are armed with long bamboos—our police indulge in shorter friends, but bravely decked with crimson cords, and framed of choice woods, those terrors to evil-doers, and admiration of country cousins crossing Broadway, seem sufficiently proud of them. Seriously, any man walking, who isn't carrying a parcel, a hod, or wheeling a wheelbarrow, feels the necessity of a stick or an umbrella to keep his hands employed. He can't be comfortable without it, and, indeed, the umbrella of the period—slim, sheathed, elaborately ornamented—is undoubtedly carried more for the stick on which it is framed than for its presumed usefulness as a rain-shedder. The varieties in walking-sticks are immense; the trade in them, and in the materials for fixing them up to attract custom, is at this day of no mean proportions. And their preparation, from the time when they were selected and cut in primeval woods, jealously-tended plantations, or far-distant jungles, till they appear complete as the last touch of an exquisite's toilet, or gold-mounted, and inscribed as the grateful tribute of a mutual admiration society to ex-Assistant Alderman Magoffin, or Deacon Phineas Prosy, of the Church of the Banded Brethren, gives employment to a vast number of by no means the least intelligent or artistic of mechanics. Many sticks are quite historical in their migrations, and in their records of fast friendships. They have silently shared, too, in events of grave import. Tarquin's stick and the poppy heads conveyed a delicate hint with unmistakable directness and force. The writer had one, which fulfilled its usual mission as a parting present some years ago—a plain but ponderous oak sapling, gnarled and knotted, a club for Hercules—which was simply covered with inscriptions and dates, in English, French, Spanish, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, and Chinese, and had passed from one dear friend to another, symbolical of the toughness of the tie which bound them, and significant of the tenderest emotions with which such an unique memento could be parted with at all for over sixty years. There have been laws made about sticks. It is supposed that there is a law in England, unrepealed—there may be, though it is probably a vulgar error—that an Englishman may correct his wife with a stick not thicker than his thumb, and at this day in all South America and the West Indies it is a criminal offense of a serious nature to strike a man with a manatee switch, (which, however, isn't a stick in reality at all, but a twisted strip from the skin of the sea-cow,) as from some peculiar acrid property of the hide the wound is supposed never to heal, and is at best a very troublesome thing to get rid of, especially in climates where Yellow Jack is at home, and sores of any kind are so dangerous.

The walking-stick is the most cosmopolitan of all natural products. From the whalebone of the Poles to the reeds and slender shafts of marbled beauty culled from tropical forests, the range of the walking-stick crop is unlimited. It may be worth while to run over a few of the favorite kinds of raw material, and give some idea of the mounting and fixing which each receives to suit the prevailing taste of the day. The fashionable monarch is, no doubt, the Malacca cane, tough, supple, susceptible of a high polish, and exquisitely tinted from cream color to the richest maroon; it has been celebrated in song, and treated with royal honors in the matter of its adornment. The beaux of the last century spent as much time as did Brummel in the tying of his cravat, in studying the "nice carriage of a clouded cane." Church dignitaries and medical men adopted it as a badge of their profession, the doctors usually having a vinaigrette in the top of theirs, which they sniffed as they solemnly felt pulses and purses, and indulged in sagacious nods after Burleigh. The old form, with its seven or eight inches of gold or silver at the top, is still seen in the hands of John, Jeames, and Joseph, as the triple giants of plush and powder hang on to the rear of the aristocratic State chariots of Europe, or at a respectful distance follow dignified dowagers in their daily walks, carrying my lady's poodles or prayer-books. People of elegant leisure no longer strut about with these abbreviated halberts, and the stout gold, mounted and tasseled Malacca now affected by folks who really need some support of the kind, is short enough to lean on, and is as hinted before, a favorite object for testimonial mongers to inexpensively endow their esteemed friends. A neighbor, but hardly resembling the Malacca, is the "Penang lawyer," not beautiful to look at, indeed of the hardest possible character, literally and morally a most convincing argument, which might be advantageously introduced to anticipate the necessity of grand juries, or the intricacies of the law of the period when decent people encounter armed and aggressive ruffians. The Annamallay cane is very pretty, straw colored, and jointed at long intervals, the head or root takes a beautiful polish, and with a simple silver band is the beau ideal of elegance in the way of walking sticks. The bamboo and rattan, or young bamboo, are well known, light, strong, and elegant. The blackthorn makes a very handsome stick, and withal light, is very strong, a capital friend in dark nights and lonesome places. A young holly-tree, so white, with its regular knots, is very handsome, and needs no artificial adjuncts. In its case, "beauty unadorned is adorned the most." Cherry, Cape gooseberry, coffee, orange, oak, ebony, iron-wood, all make elegant sticks. The ash is not so fine in appearance, but, if homely, is useful. An English jockey could no more get on without his ash-plant than without the straw in his mouth. Sticks have been made to sacrifice to war, art and science, and put up in the shape of walking-sticks, are to be found swords or stilettos, ready tools for hasty duelists: air-guns, to shoot nocturnal feline musicians or trespassing hogs or dogs; fishing-rods, telescopes, compasses and barometers in "tourist" canes, portable photographic apparatus, and camp-stools. There are firms in New-York and Brooklyn that do nothing else but make gold heads for canes. Artists are employed to design novel shapes, die-sinkers and molders assist in battalions, steam is called into requisition, and the precious metals are used in abundance, hardly surpassed in watch factories. The same care is exercised to avoid waste of filings or dust. The water in which hands are washed and the floor-sweepings are carefully preserved, special working-clothes donned, and periodically burned, just like any other jewelry establishment. The trimming, varnishing, ferruling, &c., are all specialties, and require long training and painstaking manipulation to achieve the results displayed in Broadway stores. A stick is a good thing to have, and a good thing to give away. The most expensive is not overwhelmingly costly, and suspicions of bribery and corruption can hardly be entertained in connection with the transfer, while there is something sentimentally sympathetic in the idea of handling the near companion of a friend, when, perhaps, oceans roll between, and continents interpose their barriers, a sort of magnetic reminiscence of the grip of his hand. It may safely be assumed that a man with a good collection of sticks is a good fellow, one who gives and takes, loves nature; in fact, in many respects, in a human, social point of view, infinitely superior to the *virtuoso* of *bric-à-brac*, Dryasdust folios and manuscripts, or the Hebraic accumulation of gems.

FINE ARTS.

Some Inquiries in Regard to the Artists' Fund Society—The Palette Association.

A correspondent inquires as to the use made of the money obtained from the annual sale of pictures by the Artists' Fund Society, and which, at the last sale, exceeded $12,000. We are informed that the Artists' Fund Society was organized in 1859, for the purpose of affording relief to the families of artists deceased, and that to each widow of a member of the society is paid the sum of $2,500 on the death of her husband. The object of the founders of the society was therefore a highly laudable one and worthy of encouragement, but our correspondent seems to be of the opinion that this object is not carried out as it should be, and inquires why some artists contribute two, and even three, pictures to the fund each year, while others give only one. "Are these extra contributions," he asks, "given with a desire to increase the fund, or, if not, what becomes of the surplus obtained for them?"

The rule of the society, we understand, is that each member of it should, once a year, contribute a picture of the value of not less than $100, the question of value being decided by a committee; and that the pictures so contributed shall be sold by public auction. If a picture brings less than $100, the deficiency is the loss of the fund; if more, the surplus goes into the artist's pocket. It is quite evident, therefore, that it is to the interest of the artist to paint a picture which will sell for more than $100, as good prices are usually obtained at these sales, and the artist pockets the surplus; and this is all well enough, but, as our correspondent asks, how is it that some artists contribute two and sometimes three pictures, and these the same artists year after year? In the catalogue of the last sale we find among those who contribute more than one picture the names of Whittredge, Kensett, J. G. Brown, Casilear, Huntington, Cranch, Lambdin, Carter, and many others. Of Mr. Kensett's pictures there were three, and of Cranch's the same number.

Now, few of these gentlemen's pictures sold for less than $100 each, and if any picture buyer should apply to Mr. Whittredge, Mr. J. G. Brown, Mr. Casilear, or Mr. Huntington, to execute a painting for them, of the smallest size, for $100, the offer would probably be indignantly refused. Why, then, are these gentlemen allowed to place more than one picture in the sale, as our correspondent very pertinently asks. The Board of Control, it appears, consists of Messrs. Casilear, S. R. Gifford, Hicks, Huntington, and Whittredge. Was it because the first and the two last-named gentlemen were members of the board that they were allowed to contribute so liberally for their own benefit, or was it a merely accidental coincidence?

There were about fifty contributors to the sale, and the amount realized for the fund could only be, therefore, about $5,000. The pictures sold for over $12,000, and consequently $7,000 went directly into the pockets of contributors. It may be said that there is nothing wrong about this, that the pictures were offered at public sale, and that the purchasers need not have bought them if they did not want to do so. This is all quite true, but did the public know precisely what became of the money they were spending so freely? Did they believe it went to benefit the widows and orphans? If so, and the announcement of the sale must have led to such a belief, then they were deceived, and knowing they were deceived, they will probably be less liberal in their contributions to the Artists' Fund next year.

THE PALETTE ASSOCIATION.

The second annual exhibition of the Palette Association, now being held at the Somerville Gallery, is not only highly creditable to the contributors, but extremely interesting, embracing as it does so many different subjects, mediums, and styles. One of the most striking works in the collection is a portrait of Justice Nelson, by Carl Brandt—a noble picture, strong, solidly painted, and finely molded, yet delicately manipulated, and enabling us to see something of the inner man as well as the external. Mr. Hess' bronze statue of Mr. Suydam is placed in a not very good position in the lower hall. The figure is seated, and, in spite of the difficulties which our modern dress presents, the lines are free and flowing. The look of acuteness, firmness, and benevolence which the face of the original presented is fully brought out in the statue. The subject was one somewhat difficult to deal with; but we think Mr. Hess has fully succeeded in overcoming all obstacles, and has given us a work of art respectable, if not great. We also find, by the same artist, a model for a full-length statue of Goethe, of which we may speak hereafter. From Mr. Baerer, there is a colossal head of John Howard Payne—a strong, thoughtful, striking face, finely molded, and showing evidence of no slight talent on the part of the sculptor; and a very charming ideal female head, full of refinement and feeling. We have but space in this article to refer to the clever series of caricatures of leading members of the "Palette" by Theo. Wust, some of the best things in their way that we have ever seen, and to a large landscape by George Inness, an early one, we believe, somewhat monotonous in color, but pleasing nevertheless, yet why it should be called "The New Jerusalem" we are at a loss to understand.

The exhibition will be open for a fortnight, Sundays included. On Mondays it will be free to all.

THE BEAUMONT COLLECTION.

A collection of oil-paintings made by Mr. J. P. Beaumont in Europe during the last three years is on exhibition at No. 817 Broadway. They comprise specimens of Leys, Zamacois, Robie, Calame, Baron, B. C. Koek-Koek, David Col, Frère, Chaplin, Calisch, H. J. Boddington, J. F. Herring, S. R. Percy, C. L. Muller, Lafon, Henrietta Ronner, Tschaggeny, and other well-known names. A more extended notice of their merits we may be able to give hereafter.

NOTES.

The twenty-sixth reception of the Brooklyn Art Association will take place on Monday evening, 17th inst., at the new Art Building and the Academy of Music.

A collection of photographs, prepared by Mr. Wm. Kurtz, for the International Exhibition at Vienna, is on view at the Palette Club-rooms, No. 26 Second-avenue.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The following men have been expelled from the Twenty-Third by vote of Company E: Irwin F. Beadle, Robert W. Oakley, Arthur V. Dickinson, William Robertson.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. F. A. Conkling, will be inspected by Major-Gen. Morris, at the State Arsenal, on Tuesday evening next.

The Seventh, it is rumored, contemplate a trip to Newport during the Summer.

An important meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held on Tuesday next.

Attention is called by Major-Gen. Woodward, Second Division, to the new and excellent record-books issued by the Adjutant-General.

The First Infantry, Col. Webster, will be inspected by Major-Gen. Morris, at the State Arsenal, on the 18th inst.

The howitzer section of the Seventh Regiment will assemble at the armory for public drill on Saturday, 22d inst. The proficiency in artillery practice of the howitzer section has received special commendation. Francis W. Houghton has been commissioned Assistant Commissary of Subsistence. The following named non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination and received their warrants: First Sergt. Robert Murray; Sergts. James L. Beers, Thomas L. Camerden, John McGreevey, Frank N. Howland, George A. Jones; Corporals J. M. Armory, G. S. Black, Harry Braisted, E. W. Curtis, C. R. Christy, E. H. Sanford, C. T. Dillingham, M. W. Dominick, E. A. Hyde, George W. Ring, and Walter Wilson. The following named members have been expelled: Henry C. Gross, Company A; J. W. Connelly, Company B; Coleman Cleland, Irving Mangam, Company C; Edward L. Benedict, Alonzo B. Dean, Spencer H. Pickett, and Thomas B. Wandle, Company G.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. Ward, will parade for drill, in chasseur uniform, at the arsenal, on Monday evening. The Twelfth expect to go into new quarters, and orders have been issued accordingly.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh-avenue, on Wednesday, March 19, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for instruction and drill.

D Company, Hawkins' Zouaves, Sumner Post No. 24, and James C. Rice, Post No. 29, Grand Army of the Republic, will attend the funeral of the late Sergt. William Aston Kerr from No. 140 East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, at one o'clock to-day. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

The National Guard Riding Club, of Williamsburg, has appointed a committee consisting of Col. Roehr, Adjt. Karcher, and Lieut. Bertsch to prepare by-laws, &c., and to regulate the out-door exercise. When the weather grows milder the club will drill in the large open place on Broadway, near East New-York.

In a bill now before the Legislature amending some of the provisions of the act for the organization of the National Guard we find the following important clause: And any non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the National Guard on being honorably discharged (after five years' service) may re-enlist annually thereafter or for a further term or terms of one year, and in case of such re-enlistment said non-commissioned officer, musician, and private shall be held to all the duties and shall be entitled to all the privileges and exemptions conferred upon him by reason of original enlistment.

The colors carried by the New-Jersey regiments during the rebellion, ninety-seven in all, were, on the 6th inst., transferred from the State Arsenal to the State-house at Trenton, and deposited in a room set apart for them by the Legislature. A grand military display took place on the occasion.

Gen. James A. Cunningham, Adjutant-General of the State of Massachusetts, has presented his annual report for the year 1872, closing Dec. 31. The enrolled militia, between fifteen and forty-five, numbers 200,000 men and 563 more, an increase of 12,336 in one year. Suffolk enrolls 48,567; Middlesex, 37,397; Worcester, 27,403; Essex, 26,638; Bristol, 12,624; Norfolk, 11,779, and others less. The armed militia (uniformed) consisted on the fullest encampment day, last Fall, of 124 field and staff, 3,805 infantry present and 1,078 absent, 365 cavalry present and 144 absent, 442 artillery present and 127 absent, and 270 in bands. The total force is 4,883 infantry 509 cavalry, and 569 artillery, making with field and music, 6,355. The entire force is said to be in a better condition than it was before the late war. Complimentary remarks are made in the report on the Second Regiment, the Fifth and the First Battalion of Infantry.

The officers of the First Division, National Guard, have recently taken a step in the right direction. We allude to the organization of the New-York Riding Military Club, an association intended to secure improvement in horsemanship, and at the same time keep up a friendly feeling among the members of the different regiments. The Military Riding Club already numbers forty members in good standing, with fair prospects of still further increase. The free use of the Thirteenth-street Riding School has been secured, and as the dues are very moderate, we see no reason why the club should not be a success. The officers of the club are: President, Col. Frederick Vilmar, Eleventh Regiment; First Vice-President, Major W. J. A. McGrath, Twenty-second Regiment; Second Vice-President, Capt. D. D. Wylie, Washington Gray Troop; Treasurer, Major Thomas L. Raymond, Seventy-first Regiment; Secretary, Capt. Henry H. Parker, First Division staff.

Fire in Wooster-Street Yesterday—Loss, $14,000.

Shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning smoke was seen issuing from the windows of the top floor of the five-story iron-front building Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-street. The attention of a patrolman of the Eighth Precinct was called to this fact, and he sent out an alarm to the Fire Department. The firemen were promptly on hand, but owing to the great height of the building, and its being isolated from the adjoining structures, which are but three stories in height, considerable trouble was experienced in bringing water to bear on the fire, which was burning in the centre of the fifth floor. After some delay, during which the flames spread throughout the entire floor, several lines of hose were taken up, and ladders extended from the roofs of the adjoining buildings into the windows of the building on fire, and after an hour's continuous labor on the part of the firemen, under direction of Chief Engineer Perley and Assistant Engineers Bates, Brandon, and Monroe, the flames were extinguished before they had extended beyond the floor on which they had originated. This floor was, however, burned out completely, and the lower portion of the building flooded with water.

The following is a complete list of the losses and insurances:

The whole of the fifth floor, and a portion of the fourth floor, are occupied by Victor E. Mauger, manufacturer of playing-cards; loss on stock, &c., $5,000; insured for $22,500 in the following companies: London, Liverpool, and Globe, $5,000; Etna, of Hartford, $5,000; Springfield, Mass., $2,500; Allemania, $2,500; London Assurance, $2,500; Reliance, $2,500, and American, $2,500.

A portion of the fourth floor is occupied by Dundas, Deck & Co., manufacturers of capsules; loss, $500; insured for $5,000 in the Metropolitan Company.

The third floor is occupied by Erskine & Co., importers of laces, muslins, &c.; damage by water, $2,000; insured for $18,500, as follows: London, Liverpool and Globe, $8,000; Queen, $4,000; Exchange, 2,500; Metropolitan, $2,500; North American, $1,500; German of Erie, Penn., $2,500, Adriatic, $2,500.

The second floor is occupied by the Keith Nickel Plating Company; damage by water, $1,000; insured for $3,000 in the Girard and $2,000 in the Relief Company.

The first floor is occupied by J. & W. Lyall, manufacturers of the Positive Motion Loom. They also own the building and machinery. Loss on building, stock and machinery, $5,000; insured for $72,000 in the following companies: Greenwich, Broadway, American, People's, Tradesmen's, Importers' and Traders', Manufacturers' and Builders', Safeguard, Williamsburgh City, London, Liverpool and Globe, [illegible], Atlantic, Springfield, Fire and Marine, [illegible], American, Philadelphia, and Reliance.

The basement is occupied by E. A. Schnette & Co., cloth spongers, loss by water, $500; insured for $10,000.

The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

The Duane-Street Fire.

The following is a list of the losses and insurances of the occupants of the building No. 107 Duane-street, damaged by fire Friday evening. The building is owned by Mrs. Martha Coe, damage $500; insured for $35,000. The third and fourth floors are occupied by Augustus Silber, hoopskirt manufacturer, loss $4,000; insured for $30,000, as follows: American, $3,000; Lancashire, England, $3,000; London Assurance, $3,000; Reliance, $3,000; Pennsylvania, $3,000; Hamilton, $5,000; Stuyvesant, $3,000; Globe, $2,500, and Lafayette, $2,500. The fifth floor is occupied by H. Harrison, clothing manufacturer, damage $500. The first floor is occupied by F. S. Weeks & Co., paper-hangings, loss by water $4,000; insured for $125,000. The origin of the fire is being investigated by Fire-Marshal McSpedon.

Statistics for the Week.

The police arrests during the past week were 1,575.

There were reported during the past week, 526 deaths, 505 births, and 192 marriages, showing an increase of 19 deaths and 96 births, and a decrease of 42 marriages, as compared with the preceding week. Seven cases of small-pox, and 2 deaths from that disease, were reported during the week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 36 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $189,125; insurance, $738,300. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 8; children playing with fire and matches, 2; defective flues and heating arrangements, 4; foul chimneys, 7; fat falling into fire, 1; gasometre, leak in, 1; hot coals from stoves and furnaces, 3; kerosene lamps, 3; overheated stoves and furnaces, 4; spontaneous combustion of rubbish, 1; not yet ascertained, 2.

A NEW RAILWAY ROUTE.

Direct Communication Between Boston and the Pennsylvania Coal Mines.

A direct railroad connection between Boston and the coal fields of Pennsylvania has long been a subject of discussion with capitalists and railroad men, and one of the prospective advantages of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad was that it was the first step toward such an event. When that work was commenced, Homer Ramsdell, the well-known railroad magnate, in connection with other capitalists of the Eastern States, New-York, and Pennsylvania, obtained a charter from the State of Pennsylvania to construct a road from Hazelton, Luzerne County, Penn., to a point on the Erie Railway, the idea being to connect at Newburg with the Boston, Hartford and Erie. A company was formed under the title of the Lehigh and Eastern Railway Company. The misfortune that subsequently fell upon the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway, and which, it is expected, will result in a new organization this Spring, put a stop to all further proceedings at the time, a partial survey of the route having been made. The route proposed was from Hazleton to Stroudsburg, near the Delaware Water Gap, a distance of forty miles, and thence up the Delaware Valley to Port Jervis, N. Y., the junction of the Eastern and Delaware divisions of the Erie Railway. The track of the latter completes the route to Newburg. Although this route passes over the Pocono range of mountains in Pennsylvania, the grade is in no place greater than thirty feet to the mile. That portion of it passing up the Delaware Valley, does not exceed ten feet to the mile. The road, when constructed, will bring Boston within twenty-four hours of the coal regions, and open up a rich and as yet isolated section of country. As this would greatly cheapen the price of coal delivered in the East, and facilitate shipments, the attention of capitalists of that section is naturally drawn favorably toward the enterprise.

Besides affording direct communication with the coal-fields, the proposed Lehigh and Eastern Railway will complete a grand trunk railway connection between Boston and the West. The Boston, Hartford and Erie extends to Fishkill, on the Hudson, opposite Newburg, connecting with the Erie Railway. Leaving the Erie at Port Jervis, the route, as stated, passes down the Delaware Valley to Stroudsburg, thence to Hazleton, where connection is made with the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railway to Sunbury, thence by Lewistown and Sunbury Railway to Lewistown, Mifflin County, where connection is made with the Pennsylvania Central for all points west.

It only remains for the completion of the Boston, Hartford and Erie to be assured to render this enterprise a fixed fact. There is no finer unoccupied field for a railroad in the country than this, and so important is the proposed route considered by the leading railroad companies of Pennsylvania, that strenuous efforts are being made to have a more northerly route adopted from Sunbury to connect with the low grade railway, now nearly completed, and thence, via the Allegheny Valley Railroad to Pittsburg, where it will join the Philadelphia and Erie, for Erie City.

If the low grade should be adopted, reciprocal business arrangements will be made with the Baltimore and Ohio, over their proposed new road to Chicago, or with the Pennsylvania Central for the same point, via the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway to the same point.

Other important railroad enterprises will be consummated by the completion of the Lehigh and Eastern Railroad. The extension of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad from Manunkachunk through the Delaware Water Gap, and the continuation of the Lehigh and Lackawanna Railroad from Bath, Northampton County, through the Wind Gap, both to connect with the Lehigh and Eastern at Stroudsburg, are a part of the programme.

This will make a new and direct route from the East to Philadelphia and Southern points, giving the shortest route between Boston and Washington, D. C., and will open up the inexhaustible and valuable products of the slate quarries of Pennsylvania to eastern markets.

The Hudson River will be crossed at Newburg, either by bridge or by iron ferry-boats, carrying trains across without transferring cargoes.

Departure of the St. Louis Grays and Albany Burgess Corps.

After a pleasant sojourn of but a few hours in this City, the St. Louis Grays and Albany Burgess Corps, en route from the inauguration scenes at Washington, left for their respective homes yesterday.

The Albany Burgess Corps made their head-quarters since their arrival here, Friday afternoon, at the Metropolitan Hotel. Their officers are Capt. Henry B. Beecher, Lieut. Benj. V. Z. Wemple, Second Lieut. Geo. W. Puffer, Third Lieut. Chas. E. Jenkins. Staff Officers, Adjutant Wm. J. Thomas, Assistant J. A., Henry C. Haskell; Quartermaster, Frank M. Vosburgh; Assistant-Quartermaster, Jacob C. Cuyler; Commissary, Chas. E. Leland; Paymaster, Ariel Lathrop; Inspector, Hale Kingsly; Surgeon, C. A. Robertson, and Erastus Corning Chief of Ordnance. The Company numbers 110 men in all, including officers. They were accompanied by Messrs. James E. Craig, N. H. Chase, E. P. Gross, J. B. Schuyler, and H. B. Parsons, citizens of Albany, as invited guests.

At 9½ o'clock yesterday morning the corps formed in line in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, and marched thence, with no other escort than a squad of police, to the Forty-second-street Depot. They were led by a fine band of twenty-four pieces. Their uniforms were of dark blue cloth, over which they wore an overcoat of the same color, and the hats were the high bear-skin Grenadier hats, like those worn by the Old Guard. At the depot the members of the corps took leave of the many friends who had gone to see them off, and were soon rolling away toward their home in the capital of the State, where they will be entertained with a banquet at the Delevan House to-night.

The St. Louis Grays, Company A, National Guard, left the Grand Central Hotel at 12:05 P. M. for Philadelphia, on the home route. The commissioned officers of this company are Capt. W. B. Hazeltine, First Lieut. John C. Bloomfield, Surgeon W. W. Grisson. They wore a handsome gray uniform, and were fully equipped for field duty. From the hotel they marched without any escort except a squad of police from the Fifteenth Precinct, under Roundsman McArthur, to the foot of Desbrosses-street, where they crossed over to Jersey City and took a special train at 1 o'clock P. M. for Philadelphia. Gen. Wright, of Orange, and a few personal friends of the members of the company, went along with them to the depot to take a parting farewell. The Grays numbered fifty men, exclusive of their officers. They had their own band of twenty-four pieces.

The New Criminal Term of the United States Circuit Court.

The following are among the cases on the calendar prepared for the new criminal term of the United States Circuit Court, which opens on Wednesday next, before Judge Benedict:

Lemuel F. Fowler, Peter Kehoe, John Moorehead, Charles Simert, B. K. Smith, Charles White, Benoni Howard, counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money; Charles Mackay, William Carpenter, Leander and Byron Fox, James Sullivan, Julius A. Julian, sending obscene literature through the mails; A. Claitellar, perjury; John Moore, Willett Ferguson, Isaac S. Lanigan, Christian Hatch, Alfred A. Phillips, John A. Bateman, Charles Wilgus, embezzling letters from the Post-office; John Warshing, Sigismund Warshing, fraud in bankruptcy; Joseph B. Purdy, George Parsons, shipping fire-works illegally; Martin Churchill, violation of the Shipping act; James F. Clark, William Rushmore, William Sutton, James D. King, and James Schofield, smuggling; John W. Norton, conversion of United States money; George F. Dunning, embezzling United States money; William M. Graham and Charles H. Horton, embezzling; Walter Develin and Philip Newman, presenting false writing to a United States officer; Walker H. Elliott, James Cahill, and Richard Brandon, stealing mail-bags; Henry P. Cooper, using canceled stamps; Christopher Flood, Marcus Newman, Simon Donan, and Benjamin F. Shumann, illicit distillation; Charles Callender, receiving bribes as bank examiner; Guido Eck, presenting false writing.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green received yesterday from the Bureau of Collection of Taxes and Assessments the following amounts:

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

From taxes, Croton Water rent, and interest on same	$[illegible]9,611 45

BUREAU OF ARREARS.

From arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton Water rents, and assessments on same	5,426 55

COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.

From assessments for Riverside Park opening, Broadway widening, and street improvement	165,186 22
Total receipts	$180,303 33

The Custom-House.

As an instance of the rapidity with which business is transacted in the New-York Custom-house, it may be noted that on Friday at noon twelve cases of yellow metal sheathing were withdrawn from warehouse, and at 1 o'clock yesterday the goods were on the vessel, and a sworn statement to that effect filed in the Warehouse Department. The sheathing was used to cover the bark Morro Castle.

COLLEGE OF CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Report to the Board of Trustees—Address of President Holland—Financial Statement.

The annual report of Alexander S. Webb, President of the College of the City of New-York, has been presented to the Board of Trustees. The report embraces the operations of the College since Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1873. There are fourteen professorships in the institution, viz.: Philosophy, English Language and Literature, Latin, Greek, French, German, and Spanish, History and Belles Lettres, Mathematics, Mechanics, Astronomy and Engineering, Chemistry and Physics, Natural History, Physiology and Hygiene, Geometry and Drawing, and Methods of Teaching.

The Faculty of the College consist of the President and Professors: the other persons charged with the duty of giving instruction during the year were seventeen tutors, three fellows, and one special instructor in elocution.

The following are the names of the professors employed in the College during the year, and the salaries paid to each of them:

Alexander Stewart Webb, LL. D., President (with house, at rent not to exceed $3,000 per annum)	$4,750
Jean Roemer, LL. D., Vice-President and Professor of French Language and Literature	4,250
Augustin José Morales, LL. D., Professor of Spanish Language and Literature	3,750
Gerardus Beekman Docharty, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics, and Secretary of the Faculty	3,750
Charles Edward Anthon, LL. D., Professor of History and Belles-Lettres	3,750
John Graeff Barton, LL. D., Professor of English Language and Literature	3,750
Robert Ogden Doremus, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physics	3,750
Hermann J. A. Koerner, Ph. D., Professor of Descriptive Geometry and Drawing	3,750
Adolph Werner, M.S., Professor of German Language and Literature	3,750
John Christopher Draper, M. D., Professor of Natural History and Physiology	3,750
Alfred George Compton, A. M., Professor of Mechanics, Astronomy and Engineering	3,750
George Washington Huntsman, A. M., Professor of Philosophy	3,750
Charles G. Herbermann, Ph. D., Professor of Latin Language and Literature	3,750
Jesse A. Spencer, S. T. D., Professor of Greek Language and Literature	3,750
David B. Scott, A. M., Professor of Methods of Teaching	3,750
David B. Scott, A. M., Principal of Introductory Department	1,000

The above salaries have been increased since November, 1872. The tutors and other officials received in the aggregate $53,990 during the year.

The classification of the students for the collegiate year, beginning Sept. 15, 1872, was as follows:

1. In the senior class	37
2. In the junior class	54
3. In the sophomore class	78
4. In the freshman class	187
5. In the introductory department	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Diplomas to be granted hereafter to students in the college shall be signed by the trustees, and not by the Faculty, as heretofore directed by the board.

At the meeting of the board, held Nov. 27, 1872, it was resolved that section 47, page 39, Manual of the College, be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 47. There may be two examinations in each year; one shall commence on the second or third Monday in June, and shall continue from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 12½ P. M. until 3 P. M. The examination shall be public, and the Executive Committee shall, by advertisement and invitation, give notice of the same, and the President of the College shall furnish to the Executive Committee, at least ten days before such examination, a statement of the order of examination.

In regard to the amount of work done at the college, the report states:

We are obliged to prepare in the Autumn to receive from 850 to 900 students. They must be taught, and taught with vigor. The sections should not contain over twenty students. We should prepare forty-five instructors to receive them. We purpose, however, to make eleven or twelve large sections of forty-four students each, in the introductory departments, and look to the reduction at the end of the eight weeks to relieve us from the serious embarrassment which arises from the overcrowded section-rooms in the building. The care and instruction of these sections of one class require the presence of thirteen instructors each hour. In the college building, also, at any one hour there may be thirteen sections reciting; and during the hour for instruction in languages, there may be eighteen or twenty, and four or five instructors may be, or are, at work upon the 1,100 compositions to be criticised. Professors and tutors are obliged to be in the college four hours and one-half daily. At other prominent colleges they do not average two hours. Whenever a professor is held responsible for the instruction given by tutors in his department, he should have hours assigned to him for the purpose of visiting their sections. His method and none other is to be adopted. He alone is responsible to the trustees. He is instructor, professor, inspector.

The report then proceeds to quote the address of President Holland, delivered at the organization of the present Board of Trustees, as follows:

The statements which have appeared in the public press concerning the results of this institution are apparently based on the supposition that all the effort and expense which the college costs are applied to the comparatively small number of graduates who yearly leave it. Dividing the round sum expended by the number of the graduating class, they declare that the quotient thus procured represents the cost to the City of New York of every graduate. A statement more unfair than this could not possibly be contrived and put into words. The majority of the students of our college are from families depending for their support upon their own industry. They come to school just as long as they can be spared from productive pursuits. They enter college and study one, two, three or more years, as they may be able to afford the time. There are seven hundred of them under constant instruction. These young men, leaving college before the completion of the regular course, do not go into professions, but, as a rule, they enter counting-rooms and various spheres of business, into which they are enabled to carry a degree of intelligence that would be impossible of achievement by them without the college. The college is thus raising the general culture and intelligence of the business community, and is doing more, perhaps, in this direction than in any other. It is to be lamented that so few find it convenient to complete the course; but it is a great thing for the young men, and a great thing for the City, that such a multitude can spend two or more years upon the higher studies and among the inspiring and elevating associations of college life. The results cannot be calculated, but that they are necessarily great and good must be evident to all.

It only remains to be seen whether the work done is done economically. In the first place, it is to be remembered that it is performed in a building unworthy of its purpose, and unworthy of the City of New-York. It does not represent a very large investment of money. In the second place, the work is done cheaper than in most other colleges in the United States. I believe that only Yale and Princeton, of all the considerable colleges, average a larger number of students to an instructor than ours. These average 21 students to each instructor, while ours averages barely 20—that is 723 students to 36 instructors. Harvard averages only 8½ students to one instructor; Union, 5½; Columbia, 10; the University of New-York, 3; Cornell University, 13; University of California, 14, and St. Xavier, of Cincinnati, 16. These figures are made up from the report of the Commissioner of Education, embraced in the report of the Secretary of the Interior for 1872, with the exception of those relating to our own college, and I presume that they are correct. They tell the whole story as it relates to economical administration, and show that the College of the City of New-York works its instructors harder than any institution except Yale and Princeton, while most of the colleges of the country fall far below it in the average proportion of students to instructors.

With hearty co-operation on the part of ourselves and the Faculty of the college, in the single aim of making this institution the pride and glory of our public school system, there is no good reason why it may not become and remain one of the most useful and beneficent institutions which New-York possesses, and a noble example for the imitation and emulation of all the cities of the world.

The statement of the Grosvenor Fund for 1872 shows the receipts to have been $8,260 79, against an outlay of $2,046 81. The total amount of funds invested is $80,000.

Coroners' Cases.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, yesterday morning, in the case of Charles Grom, of No. 426 West Fortieth-street, who, on Thursday last, attempted to murder Charles Marweg, President of the Bricklayers' Co-operative Building Society, and then shot himself. Mr. Marweg was examined, and testified to Grom's being short in his account as Financial Secretary of the Society, and his calling at Grom's residence for the purpose of adjusting the account-books. Witness related the story of the shooting as already fully detailed in THE TIMES of Friday last. The jury rendered a verdict that Grom committed suicide by shooting himself.

Coroner Young yesterday held an inquest in the case of the unknown man, who on the morning of Feb. 16 was found suffocated and burned on the ground near the lime-kiln of Patrick Malone, at the foot of West Twelfth-street. Felix Keeler, who found the body, and Malone, owner of the lime-kiln, were examined, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Coroner Kessler held an inquest yesterday, in the case of Mme. Catherine Umleuf, ninety-one years old, who committed suicide at her residence, No. 364 Eighth-avenue, on Thursday night, by severing the arteries of her right arm with a razor. Senility and the death of a sister caused the suicide.

Coroner Keenan was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Luther Eames, a native of Massachusetts, seventy years old, who died of apoplexy, at his residence, No. 231 East Thirteenth-street.

Annie Dean, a woman of extremely dissipated habits, was found dead in a room in the empty house in the rear of No. 311 Monroe-street, yesterday. She was a homeless vagrant. Coroner Kessler will hold an inquest.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1873.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $13 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

JOHN SCANNELL has escaped the gallows by a disagreement of the jury which tried him. Eight of the jurors, it is reported, were in favor of his conviction, four for acquittal. The latter had doubts in regard to the "sanity" of the prisoner, and gave him the benefit of the doubt. The universal impression will be that this first miscarriage will never be righted, and that SCANNELL will be added to the long list of murderers of whose lives justice has been cheated by legal delays. A more flagrant case of premeditated murder, of murder from motives such as it is the work of civilized societies to repress, never was presented to our courts. If a man can be pursued with open threats, by a foe bent on vengeance, for several years, and finally be shot to death deliberately in a public place, in the presence of a hundred witnesses, and if his murderer can then escape on the plea of insanity, it is time the use of such a plea was more rigidly regulated by law. At present, there is absolutely nothing that it cannot be employed to justify.

A considerable number of impecunious Congressmen, waiting for their share in the salary theft, were very sadly frightened at learning that there was a flaw in the law which would probably prevent their getting their plunder. Unluckily, the flaw was only in form, and was corrected. It would have been a source of profound gratification if the men who chose to proclaim themselves knaves in voting themselves money they never earned had missed their purpose after all. Meanwhile, will not the opponents of the measure have the courage to refuse the $5,000 back pay?

The first stage in the decision of an important suit relating to the City Government was reached yesterday. The City was sued in the Superior Court for the pay of officers and attendants in that court and in the Court of Common Pleas. The appointment of these officials has been claimed by the Controller and by the Judges of the courts respectively. The appointees of the former have received the pay, and those of the latter have done the work. The decision of the Superior Court was, naturally, against the Controller. The case will go higher, and as it involves a nice point of constitutional interpretation, its course will be watched with interest.

We give in our columns this morning a number of letters opposing the commutation of FOSTER'S sentence. They come from persons representing various classes in the community, and probably express fairly the sentiment of the majority. We have no doubt that all the facts bearing on the case will have been fairly considered by the Governor before arriving at a conclusion. If the feeling awakened on this occasion shall lead to a revision of our criminal law, and a correction of some of its obvious defects, it will be a substantial advantage for the public. The present case illustrates most forcibly the utter loss of all healthy moral effect from punishment which does not follow quickly. If an offender does not have justice meted out to him to the degree required by the law within thirty days of the commission of his crime, public opinion becomes so conflicting concerning him that neither punishment nor clemency is fairly understood.

A shocking instance of the evils of Ring rule in Brooklyn, some of which still remain, was afforded in the City Court, last week, and will be found described in our columns. One of the Police Justices—a low fellow by the name of LYNCH—being required as a witness, was found in a liquor-saloon, and when brought into court was in a condition that rendered him incapable of giving testimony. Yet this man occupies a position of great power and considerable responsibility. He deals, at first hand, with a great part of the offenders arrested for the vice to which he is himself addicted, or for rowdyism and violence. How impartial he is likely to be can be imagined.

It was very much to the disadvantage of GEORGE HALL that he lived in New-York. He was an unfortunate Maryland youth, of about eighteen, who recently sent a love-letter to a lass of fourteen. She failed to answer it for some fanciful reason. Thereupon, his young brain maddened with the pangs of unrequited passion, he laid in wait to shoot her. When she came along, however, her big brother was with her, and the wretched lover conquered his madness, and put it aside till the next day. Then, watching till the brother was not by, he shot the girl dead. Doubtless he was insane. At the moment of committing the deed, his mind was unquestionably too much excited to admit of control—so a New-York lawyer would persuade a New-York jury to say. Down in Maryland, they would have been cruel enough to hang the young ruffian; so, it is reported, he threw himself in front of a railway train, and was killed.

The Warfare of Calumny.

President GRANT, in his second inaugural, speaks with much feeling of the calumny to which he has been exposed during every portion of his public career. He alludes with simple dignity to his tendering his services to his country after the firing upon Fort Sumter in April, 1861, and of their being accepted under the first call for troops. "I did not ask," he says—

"For place or position, and was entirely without influence, or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I performed a conscientious duty without asking promotion or command, and without a revengeful feeling toward any section or any individual. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868 to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equaled in political history, which to-day I feel that I can disregard, in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication."

These simple and touching words ought to call forth some pangs of remorse from that considerable body of editors who have hunted him with incessant detraction.

Amid the cloud of slander which has been cast about the name of Gen. GRANT, there are, perhaps, only a few of our more thoughtful readers who recall his services as history will regard them. We easily forget the spring of hope and joy felt by the country when the successful assault of Fort Donelson under GRANT was announced over the wires. Probably but few now recall the changes which came over the feelings of the free States when the capture of Vicksburg became known. Before these great events, the issue of the war seemed dark and uncertain; after them, there was hope in every loyal mind. How many now remember the elation with which we heard of that wonderful "battle in the clouds" at Chattanooga, where the Southern line of defense was fairly broken, and the South laid open? Perhaps, too, but few are willing now to recall how dark was the time on the peninsula till GRANT took the command—how General after General failed, and it seemed impossible to break that iron wall which LEE had thrown around Richmond.

When, at length, the glorious news came of the assault of Petersburg, and the victories near Richmond, we may perhaps remember the swell of gratitude and enthusiasm which went through the nation toward the name of GRANT. Even the *World* at that time looked upon GRANT as the personification of the soldier and the statesman. The political career of Gen. GRANT, it will be remembered, was thrust upon him, much against his will. With it began again that storm of calumny which nearly overwhelmed him in his early campaigns, and which has been beating about him through every year of his political service. No man ever deserved better of his country for great services, and yet gossip, scandal, and slander have followed him at every step. The allusions made to it in his inaugural prove that he has been less insensible to this detraction than has been commonly supposed. It is not in the nature of man to bear such incessant calumny with equanimity. But Gen. GRANT must not suppose, as he apparently does, that this is an experience "without parallel in political history." No public man in this country was ever exposed to more detraction than Gen. WASHINGTON. He was accused of seeking a crown, of being bribed by British gold, of endeavoring to make himself a tyrant, of favoritism, of aristocratic display, of conniving at low intrigues, of contempt for the popular feeling and wish, and of a thousand other offenses, whose very record has gone into the waste-basket of history. JEFFERSON was accused of infidelity, of Red-Republicanism, of Socialism, of corruption and intrigue, of endeavors to form an unbelieving, *sans-culotte* Republic in America, of atrocious private vices, of public dishonesty and corruption. HAMILTON was haunted by calumny from first to last. The ADAMSES were an especial mark for detraction, and so on, throughout our earlier history, every name which is now surrounded with a halo of honor was then darkened by a cloud of calumny. And within our own memory, no public name was ever so vilified and abused as that of President LINCOLN. Scandal and calumny exhausted themselves in attacks upon his motives and character.

Probably no political campaign in this country was ever more disgraced by false gossip and vituperation than the one just finished. And what was most remarkable, this warfare of scandal was led by two or three editors in different parts of the country, from whom better things might have been expected. It is a melancholy feature of the times that men here and there in the country, of superficial culture, and personally of no great weight, can, by the use of this powerful agency of the Press, create the most disagreeable storm of scandal and calumny about men to whom the country owes much, and whose names will be remembered long after those of their detractors have passed into oblivion. There ought to be independence of judgment enough in the people to sift out this gossip and scandal, and in society the contempt of honorable men should be shown to those who try to obtain a petty personal notoriety by scattering calumnies. A higher civilization will, in time, put down this warfare of scandal. The history of this Republic will hereafter show that the era of calumny belonged to the time of its rawness and youth.

Life Assurance Expenses.

It is encouraging to find that so much public interest is beginning to be awakened in the subject of the management of life assurance companies. It has been to the advantage of officers of these companies to keep the public in ignorance of the simple system they manage, in order that they might the easier reap rich rewards for themselves. We do not pretend to assert that all life assurance officers are of this kind. Indeed, we are well aware that there are some who honestly and earnestly strive to serve the policy-holders, and, regarding their places as covering a sacred trust, are scrupulous to avoid even the semblance of working in their own interest. But there are many others, as every one who understands the "business" thoroughly understands, who, having discovered in it the opportunity for making great fortunes, do not hesitate to avail themselves of the chance. Under the cover of offering provision for the widow and the orphan they successfully gather abundant and immediate provision for themselves.

A life assurance officer has no more right to benefit, other than by his salary, from his position than a savings bank officer or the officer of a trust society from his. But that this is not the view held by those fortunate gentlemen who "manage" life companies, may be inferred from the fact that some of them have very rapidly sprung from poor men into very rich ones. The closer scrutiny of their operations by the public will, we are sure, have a salutary effect on their consciences, though it may, perhaps, sensibly diminish their profits, and will certainly in the end lower the rates of premium. Prof. J. H. VAN AMRINGE, of Columbia College, in an admirably lucid lecture on the subject, and in a series of articles which he is now publishing in one of the popular magazines, is lending efficient aid to this end. These people have hitherto, as a rule, been criticised by black-mailing newspapers of no influence except that exercised with company officers, who knew just how to restrain their pens; but in this thorough mathematician and well-known gentleman they have an antagonist, and the policy-holders an advocate, whom those inside can neither silence nor disregard.

The large companies are just now publishing their "annual statements." We find them in many respect an improvement on those of previous years, but they are yet far from satisfactory. The company (but eighteen years old) which of all others in the country has most rapidly obtained "new business," and accumulated a great "surplus," is the "Equitable," of New-York. We may, therefore, take its statement as fairly representing the more recent school of assurance companies, of which, in fact, it may be regarded as the leader. Its total assets on the 1st of last January were $19,695,058 30, a large sum of money to be responsible for. Its "premium" receipts for the year were $7,426,861 70. Now, let us see about its disbursements. In the first place, the death claims amounted to $1,658,988 47; the "matured endowment" to $24,683 70; annuities, $4,010 41, making a total of $1,682,681 58, which sum represents (except the "surrender values," which are improperly lumped with the "dividends," and so cannot be determined,) what was paid, besides what was added to the "reserve" for the direct and specific objects for which the society was supposed to be founded to attain. It is true, we have $1,963,608 18 charged to "cash dividends and surrender values," how much for each we are not allowed to know, for some reason only within official ken. But these "dividends," represent only the overplus of the payments made by the assured. They simply mean the return at the end of the year to the policy-holder of the excess of "premium" which he paid during it. By calling them "dividends," the companies give people who have not examined the subject the impression that life insurance is a money-making investment, which is altogether absurd; for it is nothing but taking advantage of the doctrine of averages with reference to death, and consistently with that average, every policy-holder must pay the full price of his assurance. The "dividend" is, therefore, nothing more than the return to him of money which he has already paid, and of which the company has had the use during the year.

Now, as to expenses. The largest item, of course, is for agents' commissions, $544,766 84, to which we must add $66,908 15 for "commuted" commissions, making $611,674 99. Next naturally comes the amount paid for "advertising, salaries, and office expenses," (why are not these items divided?) of $385,803 82; printing, stationery, and agency expenses, (why are not these also divided?) reach $139,127 65. We wish we were able to tell how much of this to charge to the agents. "Sundries" reach the handsome figure of $65,229 24; "Medical Examiners' fees," $67,388 43, "taxes and legal charges," $93,684 57. The total expenses of carrying on the company, independent of all payments for death claims and endowment annuities, and to policy-holders for premiums, were thus over a million and a quarter of dollars, of which the agents, officers, lawyers, and medical examiners got more than two-thirds, and the agents alone nearly a half.

A Good Work.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this City has done some excellent work during the Winter months, through the means of chapels and comfortable free reading-rooms. In the Bowery, one of these places has provided shelter for hundreds of young and old men, who were too poorly clothed to remain in the streets, and too wretched and forlorn to obtain any kind of employment. Newspapers, periodicals, and books have been liberally supplied for their use. There are, altogether, five free reading-rooms—one in the Bowery, one in East Broadway, one in Macdougal-street, one in Ludlow-street, and one in Harlem. The Ludlow-street room is intended exclusively for poor Germans. The books, periodicals, and newspapers are printed in German, the attendants are Germans, and the young men set apart by the association to hold religious meetings on certain nights of the week, and on Sundays, are familiar with the German language. The rooms and chapel in Macdougal-street are exclusively for colored men. The supply of books, periodicals, and newspapers for their use is equally liberal, and much interest is manifested in their well-being. The three remaining reading-rooms are open to persons of all nationalities. The attendants in nearly every instance are selected for good conduct; and, except in very rare cases, do their work satisfactorily.

At each of the houses or stations set apart for the purpose referred to, the rooms used by readers of books are much better furnished than those used by readers of newspapers and periodicals. The object of the distinction is to provide respectable young men out of employment with a meeting-place, where they may be brought into communication with the benevolently-disposed, and saved possibly from crime. It is safe to say that hundreds of young men calculated to lead useful lives, are thrown out of employment through a variety of circumstances every year. For the first few weeks after losing their situations they are enabled to live on slender savings. The boarding-house keepers may take the chances for payment for a week or two longer; but after exhausting the kindness of the boarding-house keepers, should they fail to procure employment, the streets and the police stations only remain. To maintain life, every article of clothing that can be spared without outraging public decency, goes to the pawn-office. Driven to such an extremity, they are no longer in a fit condition to go about in quest of new engagements, and from their very defenselessness fall a prey to the rogues, who are ever on the watch for "green hands," with whom to deceive the police. This is no fancy picture. The young men who have by these means been led to take their first step toward the Penitentiary and the State Prison might be counted by the thousand.

The reading-rooms and the libraries of the Christian Association have done wonders in the way of preventing the utter ruin of this class. Young men who come from abroad, under the delusion that in this country gold may be gathered from the streets, and who arrive with no more than a few dollars in their pockets, also find the reading-rooms of this association of great benefit. Through them they are often enabled to reach friends, and to procure employment, which, without their influence, they might not soon obtain. The prayer-meetings on Sundays, in the chapels attached to these places, are a special feature. The young men who conduct them have no easy task to perform, and they are certainly entitled to a good deal of praise for the great pains they take to be of service to the poor fellows who listen to them so eagerly.

As a whole, there is so much to be commended in the work of the association that it seems almost like fault-finding to suggest improvements. However, there is one deficiency in the system which, in our opinion, ought to be supplied. None of the reading-rooms have conveniences for washing. If they were intended entirely for the use of men in employment, there would be no necessity for going to the expense of adding wash-rooms; but as such is not the case, it will be seen at once that without these agencies for promoting cleanliness, the accommodations are not complete. We hope that some philanthropic gentlemen will enable the association to make this improvement before next Winter.

An Age of Amazons.

The star of woman is clearly in the ascendant. It would scarcely become us to hold up the conduct of a bold dame out West, who thrashed a liquor-seller the other day, as a pattern to her sex; we cannot, however, refuse to chronicle the fact, or the opinion, that the fellow got no more than his deserts. He persisted, in spite of her prayers to the contrary, in supplying her husband, a man notoriously intemperate, with drink—there being no other place for miles where spirits could be had. The poor woman, whose home was being made intolerable by her husband's vice, talked indignantly of the matter to her friends, and uttered, it is said, some vague threat of prosecution. To this the liquor-vender made reply in the shape of foul stories about her character. The woman said not a word to any one of her intention, but provided herself with a heavy cowhide, concealed it under her shawl, and, asking a female friend to go with her, watched for her enemy in a street through which he habitually passed. On his appearance, she quietly announced her purpose, and before the surprised purveyor of whisky could escape, she had thrown off her shawl and given him several smart slashes across the face with her cowhide. This was followed by a tremendous flogging, during which the offender literally roared for mercy. There was no doubt of his offense, and public opinion in the place holds him to have been rightly served, however it may differ as to who was the proper person to inflict his chastisement. He will probably keep a civil tongue in his head hereafter, especially when dealing with the good name of women.

This is a curious example of individual prowess, but we are now called on to record an affair of a larger and more historic nature, although it certainly does not present features more heroic. A Newburg paper tells us that a regular battle took place last week, in what is known as the Eatonville schoolhouse, in the town of Greenville, which involved combatants never before to our knowledge brought into the hostile field in this country. Such things might have been among the descendants of Scythians, inhabiting Cappadocia, but with the meek daughters of the Puritans, the event must be reckoned without a parallel. It appears that Mr. SAMUEL S. DECKER, a worthy farmer of the region, and who has been in the habit of cultivating literature on a little oat-meal, in addition to his agricultural pursuits, has been in the habit of teaching school in the Winter. During this season he has had charge of the institution above-named, which, as we are informed by the local Press, has generally had the repute of being a "hard" school. In it the ancient custom has been long kept up of "turning out the teacher on the last day." Now, this day came to pass last week, and Mr. DECKER, objecting to be made the subject of divers indignities which custom has assigned to the ruling pedagogue on these occasions, made known his mind to the trustees of the school, one of whom, Mr. JAMES MULFORD, made a visit thereto, and cautioned the pupils against their contemplated procedure. As this warning was coupled with an intimation that serious consequences would follow if it were disregarded, both Mr. DECKER and Mr. MULFORD concurred in the hope and belief that no disturbance would take place.

This hope was destined to be rudely disappointed. Soon after Mr. MULFORD'S departure, two aspiring spirits among the boys leaped suddenly upon Mr. DECKER from behind, threw him to the floor, and were soon well on the way to carry out their fell purpose. The master shouted for help, but the boys massed around him, resolved to prevent any interference. At this critical juncture all seemed against the standard of authority, and rebellion to reign rampant. But who can tell the uncertain chance of war? The girls of the school, many of whom are large and strong, now effected a demonstration as important as that memorable coming up of BLUCHER at Waterloo. Suddenly, and as if by preconcerted arrangement, they made a determined charge on the serried ranks of the insurgent boys. Loud yells rent the air, inkstands and rulers flew in every direction, and bloody noses and cracked crowns soon testified to the earnestness of the combatants. But the battle, if fierce, was short. In fact, the girls fairly drove the boys out of the schoolhouse, and, after a glorious engagement of ten minutes, Mr. DECKER was restored to power amid the shrill cheers of his Amazonian defenders. The affair has made a great noise, and certainly no wise man will undervalue its importance. The moral effect of such a victory can, in truth, hardly be estimated too highly. When they have once tasted the sweets of power, women, no more than men, are likely willingly to resign them; and the Battle of Eatonville School-house may be followed by revolutionary consequences, which, with fear and trembling, the student of historical analogies may now proceed, like the author of the "Battle of Dorking," to anticipate and describe.

Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich.

A curious divorce suit, ending in a very curious way, recently occurred in Detroit. From the testimony upon the trial the following facts were established: About a year ago the plaintiff, Mrs. ULRICH, was married to JOHN ULRICH. The latter appears to have entertained dreadfully mercenary views of the marriage relation, and to have insisted that his wife's family should pay for the honor which he had conferred upon them. He maintained that it was the duty of his wife's mother to supply him with money—otherwise, as he pertinently intimated, what possible compensation could he obtain for having given her the rank and authority of a mother-in-law? At his demand she paid him, on various occasions, money to the amount of $300, but when he insisted upon drawing $600 more, she peremptorily declined. Indignant at this refusal, Mr. ULRICH told her that if she would not give him the money he desired, she could take her daughter back, and cease all acquaintance with him. This alternative was immediately accepted, and the wife thereupon began a suit for divorce, upon the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

Now, ULRICH'S conduct toward his wife's mother was clearly unprecedented, and undeniably mercenary and reprehensible. Nevertheless, it does not appear that he had exercised any cruelty or violence toward his wife. He had failed to live on amicable terms with her mother, and in a moment of anger had told that lady that she could take her daughter home with her if she so desired. The quarrel was not between ULRICH and his wife, but between ULRICH and his wife's mother. In bringing an action for divorce, it is therefore apparent that Mrs. ULRICH showed the common feminine delusion, that when an able-bodied woman possesses a daughter, the marriage of the latter makes the twain one flesh, and that the husband who dislikes the one is thereby guilty of cruelty to the other.

The Judge before whom this case was tried is evidently a jurist, who prefers to deal out equity in original packages rather than to echo current legal precedents. Not finding sufficient cause to grant Mrs. ULRICH a divorce, he nevertheless held that her marriage relations needed improvement. He therefore sentenced the husband and wife to live apart from another for the space of one year, expressing the hope that at the end of that period they might become reconciled. Upon what statute or precedent he based this extraordinary decree we are not informed. Most probably it was based simply upon his conviction of its expediency; but while the Judge's originality may be admired, it is obvious that, by a slight error in the form of his decree, he missed a grand opportunity for establishing a precedent that would have proved of inestimable value.

It would have been quite as easy to order a separation of one year between Mr. ULRICH and his wife's mother, as to order the temporary separation of husband and wife. Had such a decree been entered, the two persons whose want of mutual confidence and affection had led to the divorce suit would have been deprived of the opportunity to continue their strife, while the husband and wife, who had no substantial cause of difference, would probably have become reconciled. Thus, not only would the marriage relations of the ULRICHS have been satisfactorily adjusted, but a precedent would have been established that would have averted untold domestic discord. The authority of courts to decree temporary or permanent separation between husbands and mothers-in-law in case of cruel treatment on the part of either, or of incompatibility of temperament, would have been asserted, and a legal extinguisher for the most dangerous sort of domestic firebrand established. It is sad to reflect that the Michigan Judge, who displayed so clear a profusion of common sense over common and statute law, missed so admirable an opportunity for earning an imperishable fame.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic and Musical.

THE THEATRES.

The prosperous run of "Alixe" draws to a close, and after the coming week the Fifth-Avenue Theatre will present a new bill. But if "Alixe" is withdrawn it will not be forgotten. We venture, indeed, to predict that it will soon be reproduced. There are certain things, just as there are certain people and certain passions, that we may put away out of sight and say there shall be an end of this; yet there is not an end, as all concerned will in time find out. The Alixe of Miss Morris will in any case be memorable. The performance is a haunting one, for reasons easier felt than described. One of these, perhaps, lies in the lady's versatility of imaginations, which makes her actink of the strongest scenes curiously different at different times. This variety adds to, instead of decreasing, the definiteness of the impression. We are reminded by it of *Werter*, when he says of *Charlotte*, "Her full dark eyes are ever before me, like a sea, like a precipice." Such an impression, such an impersonation rises out of the ephemeral and becomes historical. We could not forget it if we would, and we would not if we could...."David Garrick," at Wallack's, will keep the boards for some time longer. The houses all the week have been excellent....Mr. Daly is working with his usual cheery energy to get ready "Uncle Sam" at the Grand Opera-house. If the piece is to be played in its integrity, it will be exceedingly amusing to watch its effect on the audience. Twenty years ago it would have been as safe to act a dramatized version of the "Eden" scenes in *Martin Chuzzlewit*. But times have changed, and we have changed with them, and, by way of change from being continually "cracked up," perhaps our people will relish, as a refreshing tonic, being heartily abused. Certainly, as written, some of the scenes in "Uncle Sam" are, in this respect, as lively as even Mrs. Trollope or Basil Hall could desire...."One Hundred Years Old" was acted yesterday for the last time at the Union-square Theatre. The drama has been very successful, having drawn paying houses for many successive weeks. On Tuesday a local piece, by Miss Olive Logan, is to be performed, called "A Business Woman."....The coming week is the last of the engagement of Mr. Florence at Booth's Theatre. "No Thoroughfare" will be given nightly till the end. ....There has been no change of performance—and none of prosperity—at the Olympic....At Niblo's, "Leo and Lotos" will this week be refreshed with new songs....Mr. Stetson's acting in "Neck and Neck" was the attraction at Wood's Museum throughout the week just ended.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The present week will be the last but one of the sojourn of Mme. Lucca and her associates in New-York. Last week's representations terminated, yesterday, with a very fine recital of "La Favorita," which was witnessed by a large audience. The announcements now before us are to the effect that "Mignon" will be given to-morrow, and that "Der Freyschuetz" will be interpreted on Wednesday, with Signor Vizzani, M. Jamet, Mme. Lucca, and Miss Clara Doria in the leading rôles.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The second rehearsal for the concert which is to be given next week by the Philharmonic Society took place on Friday. The attendance was thin, as is usual at this season—a sad contrast to the overflowing prosperity of three years ago. Among the many complaints produced by recent management is that caused by the too rare appearance of the great name of Beethoven on the programmes. The selection of a symphony by Haydn and one by Liszt for this concert is also much objected to. Amateurs in general are little in sympathy with the music of the future, or with that of the far past. It must be admitted, however, that if the contrast between the mild suavity of Haydn's Oxford Symphony and the lurid horrors of Liszt's attempt to characterize Dante's Inferno be too extreme for enjoyment, it is very apposite for instruction. The music of Haydn breathes of "woods and meads and hamlets gay;" one can hear the sylvan murmurs, and see in fancy's eye the Watteau groups, while the gentle rain of sound refreshes the ear, and the bland, orthodox cadences gratify the mind with a sweetly-fulfilled expectation. Having heard the Inferno Symphony on the previous Friday, we awaited its beginning with much the same feeling with which one approaches a cold bath, or a dentist, or any other necessary shock; and it was more painful, more revolting, more suggestive of ghastly and distressing images on the second hearing than on the first. Art, however, must live her own life, tread her own path; and if in this, our time, her feet are bleeding and her garments torn, we must, nevertheless, swell the mournful procession which follows her. Look at the gloomiest and grimiest of Gustave Doré's pictures of London, and you have the same effects as in this symphony of Liszt. Like that, it suggests gloom, squalor, anxiety, and heart-sickening pain. The means by which Liszt produces this effect are powerful, imaginative, and masterly; but they are also, and above all, destructive of the rules and traditions of composition. The ear is harrowed by discords, which it bears in the hope of a resolution which never comes. The question is stated, the answer withheld. The power of music to depict waiting, expectation, the drawing nigh and leading up to a climax, is used as never before, and the climax when it comes is an abortive one. It may be that one of the most vivid conceptions of a hell is that of a place where rest is impossible, where we are forever seeking, and forever disappointed. But this symphony seems to us to describe less the Tuscan poet's dream of Hades, than the French painter's cruel realization of toil and squalor, of want and despair.

It is difficult for a man to escape from his antecedents, and Liszt was a pianist, and a man great and wonderful in his preludes. His themes in the old days were furnished by others, and though they were sometimes trivial enough, they supplied by their compactness the needed complement to his vague but delightful wanderings. But in his orchestral work there is no theme at all; it is an eternal prelude. He employs with mastery all the resources of the orchestra, all the devices of counterpoint; he drags in a harp, he calls in aid a chorus, he introduces a fugue, and the end of it all is a ceaseless wandering up and down the scale in a minor arpeggio—a never-ending still-beginning prelude. The next rehearsal is on Friday, the 14th, and this choral symphony should, at least, be studied if it cannot be enjoyed.

Home Gossip.

A Patti-Mario concert takes place in Montreal to-night....Miss Neilson achieved a complete success at the St. Louis Olympic on Monday....Miss Lydia Thompson and her troupe were last week in Springfield, Ill....The Aimée opera-bouffe troupe was at the New-Orleans Varieties....Miss Carlotta Leclercq was at the St. Charles Theatre....Mr. Chanfrau was last week in Kansas City, Mo....Miss Charlotte Cushman was at Wall's New Opera-house, in Washington. ....Mr. J. M. Bellew read last week in Boston....Monday, Miss Agnes Ethel will appear at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore. ....Miss Maggie Mitchell acts this week at the Boston Theatre....Mme. Janauschek was last week at the Boston Globe....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau was in Cleveland....Mr. John E. Owens was in Savannah....Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault performed last week in Providence....The Fabri opera troupe is giving entertainments at the California Theatre, in San Francisco....Mr. Edwin Booth was last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....The Lingard troupe was in Detroit....Thomas' Concerts are to occur this week in St. Louis....The Oates comic opera troupe are now filling a successful engagement at the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, and Mr. J. W. Shannon, an old Brooklyn favorite, does himself especial credit.

Foreign Gossip.

Our London correspondent, under date of Feb. 22, supplies the following résumé of theatrical news in the English metropolis: Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket, after being destroyed by fire, was rebuilt four years ago and handsomely fitted up, but has never yet been used. The lease had got into the hands of the lessee of the rival opera-house, and so Her Majesty's was condemned to be closed. This lease, however, has now run out, and a new term for nineteen years is offered for public competition. Lord Dudley is the chief proprietor. The opera season at Covent Garden is reported to open on the 1st of April; at Drury Lane, a fortnight later. Mlle. Albani will open the season at the former, and Mlle. Titiens at the latter, but the programmes of the rival establishments have not yet been published. A dramatic version of Mr. Wilkie Collins' "Man and Wife," arranged by the author himself, is to be brought out to-night at the Prince of Wales Theatre. On Tuesday a version of Sardou's recent comedy, called "Robert Babegnas," will be produced at the St. James. There is great difference of opinion as to the literary merits of Mr. Albery's new piece at the Globe, but it is generally acknowledged to be a bad acting piece. Mr. Albery made his reputation by imitating the Robertsonian comedies of society, but since Mr. W. S. Gilbert has made such a hit by his poetical, fairy or mythological dramas, Mr. Albery has turned his attention in this direction. "Orlana" was evidently suggested by this class of pieces, but it also shows the reflection of other sources of inspiration. The voluptuous and languid *King* is a reproduction, of a similar character in "Le Roi Carotte," who has already been borrowed for "Babil and Bijou." In other scenes there is a strong flavor of "Rabagas," while the fairy part of the drama is evidently imitated from "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Mr. Albery writes very neat, ingenious, and pleasant verse; but it requires a master genius to deal with the delicate subtleties of fairy land as imagined by the great dramatist. Mr. Albery's rhythm reminds one of "Midsummer Night's Dream," only to force upon us the weakness and smallness of the thought which is associated with it. The plot is not a very good one, and it is badly managed. A dissipated King neglects his wife, *Orlana*. A fairy, to help to win him back to the poor Queen, sends her a magic ring that will draw toward the possessor the affections of the loose and wayward monarch. The ring gets into the wrong hands, and the King successively dotes upon a milkmaid and upon a little fat high-priest. In the end *Orlana* gets the ring, and all goes well. The wooing of the High-priest is not only foolish, but rather disagreeable fun, and the story is monotonous and uninteresting. Mr. Montague, who sets the King, has an ungrateful part, in which he exaggerates his most unpleasant mannerisms; and the fairy *Peep* is rather spoiled, for a fairy, by being lamed in the hands and feet through an accident, which is needlessly brought into the story. A lame fairy! Whoever heard of such a thing? At the Gaiety a new burlesque promises to be a great success. It is entitled, "A Family Edition of Don Giovanni;" but it relates to the career not of the well-known rascal, but of his son, who is not a rascal at all. Don Giovanni the second has been so horrified by his father's scandalous life and sad end, that he leads an extremely moral and respectable life, and is especially careful to avoid the society of the fair sex, or even to look at them. At Venice, however, he falls under the guidance or misguidance of Leporelli, and is besieged by Donna Anna, Donna Elvira, and Zerlina. Hereditary passions do not fail to assert their influence, and the Don repeats in a wild way his papa's *role* or *rôle*. The framework of the piece is such as to be enough, but it is filled in with endless drolleries by Mr. Toole, who plays the demure, bashful Giovanni the second. The Prince and Princess of Wales attended the first performance, and there was a most enthusiastic audience. Just at present, when coals are dying out, and an eager controversy has sprung up as to the duty and expediency of suicide, (see the *Portnightly* and Prof. Newman's letter to the *Spectator* in favor of voluntary killing,) it is hardly wonderful that people who are not philosophers should be thankful for a hearty laugh....An action for defamation of character, tried and spoken in the Court of Common Pleas, of London, was concluded on Feb. 19. The plaintiff was Mr. Morton, manager of the Philharmonic Theatre, Islington, and the defendant was Mr. Head, who has made sundry advances to Mr. Morton to enable him to carry on the theatre. The written libel complained of consisted in the printing, publishing, and circulation by the defendant of a printed pamphlet containing the account of speeches made at a dinner where the defendant called together certain of his friends to sympathize with him on certain wrongs which he (Mr. Head) believed had been done to him in reference to the Philharmonic Theatre. In these speeches Mr. Morton was accused of having broken his engagements, abused the confidence of the defendant, and unfairly divided the profits. The origin of the dispute was an arrangement of the plaintiff, by which, in the Summer months, the entire company of the theatre were engaged in the provinces. Evidence was given by the plaintiff in refutation of the imputed fraud, and Mr. Hollingshead and Mr. Buckstone were called to prove that Mr. Morton had exercised a wise discretion in sending the company into the provinces in the Summer. The jury found for the plaintiff with £200 damages....In the London Court of Queen's Bench, on Nov. 20, the Lord Chief Justice, with a special jury, had before him the case of Toole *vs.* Young, which was an action for an alleged infringement of the copyright of a drama. The plaintiff was the well-known comedian, the defendant was the manager of a provincial theatre, and the action was brought for an infringement of the copyright laws by the performance of a drama, the property of the plaintiff, without his knowledge or consent first had. It was stated by counsel for the plaintiff in his opening that about eight or ten years ago Mr. Hollingshead wrote a story that was published in *Good Words*, under the title of "Not Above his Business." The story was told in a narrative form, and with conversations. Mr. Hollingshead subsequently dramatized it under the name of "Shop." Mr. Toole having seen it, believed one of the characters would suit him. He purchased the farce, and laid it aside for playing at some future time. As a matter of fact, however, it was not played. In June, 1871, it was discovered that the defendant was playing the piece under the name of "Glory." With regard to it Mr. Hollingshead was spoken to, and at Mr. Toole's request he saw the defendant and spoke to him on the subject, but he declined to desist from performing it. After the writ was issued doubt was entertained whether the plaintiff could proceed against the defendant, but ultimately it was determined to do so, and to take the opinion of the court above upon any point of law that might arise. Lord Chief Justice Erle had laid down, in the case of Roade *vs.* Conquest, that the only way to prevent an author's work from being dramatized by others was to dramatize it himself. The Lord Chief Justice said there was a great distinction between the two cases. Two persons might draw the same inspiration from the novel and dramatize it, but a man had no right to infringe upon the drama from the novel. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said it would be necessary to have the story and the drama read. The Associate then read the story, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine "Shop," and Mr. L. Smith "Glory." The Lord Chief Justice then decided that there was nothing common to the pieces except the skeleton. They were essentially different. The plaintiff was non-suited, with leave to move upon the point whether an author dramatizing his work could prevent any other person from doing so....Miss Kate Santley's performance in the "Black Crook," as given at the London Alhambra, is thus dwelt upon by the *Era*: "It will be well, perhaps, to speak of the old friends first, since they have borne the labors and heat of the day; and among them no one will surely grudge the premier place to Miss Kate Santley, who, by her true burlesque acting, her pretty voice and her coquettish ways has legitimately earned the enthusiasm caused by her appearance every evening. Though *Gabrielle*, the attendant on the *Princess Desiree*, is not what might be called a leading character so far as the immediate story is concerned, it is made so purely by the ever-flowing spirits and irresistible vivacity of Miss Santley. This merry lady is never at rest. She is ever the centre of all pictures. When not engaged in the dialogue she is hinting at an accompaniment of light and amusing chaff. It is difficult to over-appreciate the worth of so much liveliness in a somewhat heavy and imposing entertainment. There is intention in every gesture, and life in every movement of Miss Santley. When she sings Mr. Clay's most popular song, "Nobody knows as I know," or "The Love Bird's Kiss," the audience show their delight by encoring many times. And then is no *succès d'estime*, since Miss Santley has a sweet, ringing voice, and fully knows how to sing."

THE FOSTER CASE.

Objections to a Commutation of Sentence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was the statement of one of our privileged class, who lately had "greatness thrust upon him," that "hanging was played out in New-York." If he had added to this a few words more, to wit: That hanging was "played out" as long as a man has money in New-York, he would have been technically correct. Who is able to name one of the many atrocious murderers in New-York that had means at his command who has paid the just penalty of his crimes? By what right do those who show no mercy crave it? Men who want only to take life, or to execute with their own hands the bloody purpose of revenge, are willing to crawl before a jury and with perjury and dissimulation deny their guilt in order to prolong their worthless lives.

A man is murdered, every insult and falsehood heaped upon his memory to save his murderer—and this is what is called justice.

In the case of Foster all the delays that the law allows or that learned counsel can procure, in any case, have been procured. It is manifest that a great deal of money is being spent to influence public opinion in his behalf. In order to prepare the public for a commutation of his sentence, a reprieve has been granted. Now, the only thing urged in his behalf is that he did not intend to take the life of Mr. Putnam. Of what importance were his intentions? He struck a murderous blow, and as to the result he was indifferent. He was a much larger and stronger man than Mr. Putnam, upon whom he made an unprovoked assault. If he only intended to do him some harm, why did he not use his fist, instead of seeking out this iron bar to break in Mr. Putnam's skull? Whether Mr. Putnam lived or died did not interest him. Suppose Foster were to fire a gun into a crowd and kill Mr. Tyng, would his friends say there was no murder because there was no intent to take any particular life?

Three things are essential for the protection of life, and ought now to be adopted.

First—Execute murderers when convicted. It seems to be the only thing that they fear.

Second—Abolish the plea of insanity. Let that question be for the consideration of the pardoning power alone.

Third—Embalm the victim of a homicide and bring his body into court on the trial of the indictment, that he may not be forgotten.

EDWARD VAN NESS.

Is Hanging Played Out?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with surprise your article in yesterday's TIMES on Gov. Dix's reprieve of Foster, (which means nothing more or less than a commutation of sentence,) and I almost fear that the only journal we had left in New-York that dare stand up fearlessly for justice begins to waver. Do not, like Horace Greeley, disappoint your many friends and readers, by "going back on your record." Here is a man who, without the shadow of an excuse, killed—murdered—a peaceable citizen; a man who has been tried and found guilty—has had every chance that lawyers, judges, and the law could give him. Is it because he happened to be drunk that he is to escape? How long has THE TIMES been crying for justice in this very case? If this man is to escape the gallows, who is to be hung? Is "hanging for murder played out in New-York," by THE NEW-YORK TIMES?

H. B. W.

Gaffney and Foster Compared.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is generally understood now that the sentence of Foster, the car-hook murderer, will be commuted to imprisonment for life. If this be so, I think it will be a very difficult matter for Gov. Dix to explain satisfactorily to the people, who, after all has been said, have a "prejudice" in favor of exact justice to all, why Gaffney was hung? If there were any circumstances to palliate either murders, they are nearly all in favor of Gaffney. He "dispatched" his man in a low drinking den, into which no one was obliged to enter, and his victim was one of his own class, generally denominated "dangerous." Foster sent his man to eternity on the most crowded and fashionable thoroughfare of America's greatest city, over which everybody is obliged by circumstances to travel almost daily, and his victim was an honest merchant, and valued member of the community, acting at the moment his life was taken as the protector of innocence. Both murderers were under the influence of stimulants, which, to the minds of ordinary citizens, aggravates rather than extenuates their crime. The question which every citizen is called upon to decide at this time is, are justice and liberty to strangle "influence" and "skilled talent," or are "influence" and "skilled talent" to strangle justice and liberty?

CITIZEN.

"Deliberate and Premeditated Murder."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have taken your paper from its first publication, and I have given it my fullest confidence for justice and consistency. I must confess that in your paper of the 6th you gave it a severe shock by advocating the applications to Gov. Dix for a commutation of the sentence of William Foster, condemned to death for the deliberate and premeditated murder of Avery D. Putnam. I much regret that you, in the present state of society in this City, should so far forget your duty to the public as to permit your feelings to be governed by the quibbles of the law. Will Mr. Evarts say that the counsel of Foster was ignorant of the laws, or that the Judge neglected his duty in his charge to the jury?

Foster states that he did not intend to murder Putnam. Every murderer at present in prison will claim Executive clemency upon grounds equally strong.

With great respect, yours, PROTECTOR.

Changes in the Criminal Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the possible commutation of the sentence of the murderer Foster, the deplorable state of our criminal law has been brought forcibly before the minds of all classes of the community. THE TIMES is the recognized champion of municipal reform, and has nobly earned that title. Will you not take up arms against the equally dangerous abuses of criminal law? If such men as Tweed cannot be lawfully imprisoned, and Foster hung, then, it seems to me, our laws should be changed. But even the commutation of Foster's sentence would prove a blessing in disguise if immediately followed by a message of Gov. Dix to the Legislature advising the proper changes in criminal law. Punishment should quickly and surely follow crime. Instead of the present technical degrees of murder, manslaughter, &c., covering three or four pages of the statute-book, I would suggest that four or five distinctions at the utmost should be made to include all cases, and that there be but one appeal, and that to the Court of Appeals. If capital punishment is to be abolished, let the criminals be transported for life to some distant island, or some remote point in Alaska, as the French Communists are now sent to New-Caledonia. This would greatly lessen the escapes from prison, now so frequent. Let us also do away with the absurd plea of temporary insanity, or, if murderers are acquitted on any such ground, send them to a Government insane asylum, to be established for the purpose in the same place. Canada has an institution of this kind at Kingston for State criminals, and it has worked well for several years. Why cannot we have a like establishment? If pounding a man on the head with a car-hook or a hammer is not murder, under the laws of the State of New-York, the sooner it is made such the better. To prove "intent" is the difficulty. In civil law a man is supposed to intend the consequences that naturally follow from his own act. Adopt the same rule in criminal cases and the difficulty is solved. The law of New-York seems to be framed especially to suit the cut-throats and assassins of Europe. In New-Jersey, if a man commits murder he is hung; in New-York he is not. It must certainly be possible to adopt the criminal laws of New-Jersey on this subject, and to make them as efficient, sure, and swift as they are in that State. It is acknowledged that the jury law needs radical changes, and I am at a loss to see why a "struck jury" cannot be used with as good results in criminal as in civil cases. Alterations in our laws are becoming absolutely necessary, and unless some of the murderers now in the Tombs are punished as both justice and public sentiment demand the people will take the matter into their own hands. Surely as effect follows cause, surely as the French Revolution followed the crushing policy of the French nobles, so surely will this evil work out its own remedy in its own terrible way, unless our judges and law-makers are willing, in time, to give us the proper relief. The failure of just and speedy punishment to murderers produced a vigilance committee in San Francisco. The same causes are at work in New-York, and within the past few months we have heard the first murmurings of the coming storm.

A LAWYER.

Stabbing Affray Between Italians.

At about 9 o'clock, last night, Francisco Angelo and Dominico Gerroni, both young Italians, quarreled at their residence, No. 39 Mulberry-street, over a game of cards. A fight followed, and during the struggle Angelo drew a stiletto and stabbed Gerroni in the right breast, inflicting a painful wound. Gerroni was taken to the Park Hospital where the wound, which is not of a serious nature, was dressed, and he was then taken to his home. Angelo fled from the house immediately after having stabbed his companion, and made his escape. Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, sent officers in pursuit of the fugitive, but up to a late hour last night had not succeeded in arresting him.

AN OCEAN RACE.

Trial of Speed Between an American and an English Vessel from San Francisco to Liverpool.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Feb. 23.

The American ship Young America arrived in this port from Liverpool on the 20th of January, having made the voyage in ninety-nine days. It is claimed that this is the quickest trip from Liverpool to this port on record, but the ship Oberon made the trip the other way in ninety-six days a few months ago. The British ship La Escocesa has also made some very quick voyages between this port and Liverpool, and as she and the Young America were loading with wheat for Liverpool, and it was seen that they would be ready to sail about the same time, it was agreed between the masters and owners of the two vessels that they would start at the same time and race for the palm of superiority so far as speed was concerned.

The La Escocesa was built in Dundee in 1868. She is a wooden ship with iron bottom, and of about 1,000 tons burden. She is rated A A 1, and is considered one of the fastest ships running in the foreign grain trade. She has made two fast trips between this port and Liverpool. She arrived here Jan. 3, 1872, having made the trip in 121 days, and again, the 1st of this month, in 115 days from port.

The Young America is an American-built ship of about 1,450 tons burden. She is a copper-bottomed vessel, has been in service but a few years, and is considered one of the fastest and staunchest vessels in the merchant service, being rated A 1. On her last voyage she left Liverpool Oct. 16, crossed the equator Oct. 31, having made the passage to the equator in fifteen days and six hours, the fastest time on record by thirteen hours. She passed Cape Horn Nov. 29, the equator in the Pacific Dec. 31, and made this port Jan. 20.

The vessels started yesterday. Considerable interest has been felt in the contest since it was announced that the vessels would race, and the affair has assumed a sort of international aspect. Several bets have been made, by telegraph, with parties in Liverpool, and from $15,000 to $20,000 have been bet between parties in this city, the English merchants and shippers backing the Escocesa. The latter was lying in the harbor, off Alcatraz, where she was taken in tow by the tug-boat Rescue. The Young America, which was anchored off Goat Island, was towed out by the Neptune. A large number of ladies and gentlemen went out on the tug-boats to witness the start. The La Escocesa started at 1¼. She proceeded out about four miles, and then lay to for the Young America. Considerable delay was occasioned by the Neptune's hawser becoming entangled in the Young America's anchor, and it was not until 3 o'clock that she got under way.

In going out the Young America ran against Buoy No. 3, on the Potato Patch, grazing her bows and scraping off the copper. When about four miles out from the North Heads Light-house the tugs disengaged and preparations were made for the start. About 4 o'clock the sails were spread and the vessels started on their way. A fine north-west wind was blowing, and the ships bounded off at a fair rate. The English ship had about two miles the start, but when last sighted by the pilot-boat the Young America was gaining on her rival.

An Illinois Girl's Success as a Farmer—From the Seminary to the Corn-field.

From the Prairie Farmer.

We lately had the pleasure of "interviewing" a Miss A., of Illinois, who, for some years past, has been engaged in carrying on a farm of 120 acres.

Her father died, leaving a widow, and, we believe, two daughters and a boy, of whom Miss A. was the eldest, and the boy a lad of ten or a dozen years old. She found the health of her mother, who was endeavoring to manage the farm with hired help, failing, and concluding that she would rather keep her mother than get an education, she left the seminary in 1868 and commenced farming. The farm at that time consisted of eighty acres of the home farm, about half of which was in cultivation; and at a little distance were forty acres more, all in cultivation. The home farm had a pretty good house, but the barn had recently been burned and the fences were not good. Twelve acres had been planted to apples of good varieties. She had one horse, and got the loan of another from a friend, who also aids and is aided in turn by lending implements, &c. She has now a good team of her own raising, besides a horse that does duty in the market wagon.

So she went to work, with the aid of her little brother, and to some extent of her mother and sister, who took charge of the housekeeping. She learned to do nearly all kinds of work. She does not plow much, but she can do it. She took out fifty to one hundred stumps of trees one year with spade and ax, and at the same time assisting her brother who was drilling wheat. She bound and shocked wheat, and can drive team well. She can use the ax pretty well; formerly she could chop better than her brother, but now he chops as well as she can herself, and she does less of it. She wears a gymnastic suit when at home and at work, a broad-brimmed hat, gloves, and boots made to order. She wishes to look as well as other girls, and thus protects herself from the exposure resulting from out-door labor. She likes the open air life and the out-door work, and is healthy and strong.

Most of the home farm is cultivated in corn, though she has eight acres in grass and twelve in orchard. She raised twenty-three acres of Winter wheat in 1872. It was a fine crop, but she lost from three to five acres from the failure of the man she had engaged, to cut it in time. Even then, with scarce and inefficient labor, by that noble class of men that are always willing to take advantage of those who cannot help themselves, it cost her $80 to harvest and thresh the wheat. Yet she got 450 bushels of wheat, weighing sixty-two pounds to the bushel. The young orchard bore a good deal of fruit in 1872, and she sold 100 barrels of Summer apples, and has 150 bushels of apples now in the cellar. She took most of the apples to market herself, selling some of them as low as seventy-five cents per barrel, and some as high as $1.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

From the Boston Advertiser, March 8.

Notwithstanding the positive assurances we have had to the contrary, Mr. Boutwell remains at the head of the Treasury Department. That he will still remain there if the Legislature should next week elect some other person to the United States Senate, is now generally admitted. This fact will lead many members of the Legislature, who have the utmost good-will toward Mr. Boutwell, and who may have intended to vote for him for the Senatorship, to cast their votes in another direction. How the vote of such members will be distributed, is the chief question of interest in the Senatorial contest now drawing to a close. Of the other candidates, aside from Mr. Dawes, the friends of Dr. Loring in the Senate, and of Mr. Whiting in both branches, have the best organization, while the first preferences of many others would undoubtedly be for Judge Hoar, Gov. Washburn, or Speaker Sanford. The last two, however, can hardly be regarded as candidates—certainly they are not so with their consent—and we do not know that any pains have been taken to bring the name of Judge Hoar prominently forward. With any of these gentlemen in the Senate the State would have no reason to be ashamed. But Mr. Dawes, by the action of his friends, and we may also say of his opponents, is put in a position from which his name cannot be withdrawn. He has been, from the beginning, the first choice of a large minority, and is, we believe, to-day the second choice of a majority of the two Houses on joint ballot.

Masonic Ceremonies—Dedication of Floral Chapter No. 28—List of the Officers.

A large meeting of the members of the Masonic Order was held last evening at the Chapter rooms, No. 33 Union-square, on the occasion of the dedication ceremonies of Floral Chapter No. 28, of the Order of the Eastern Star, by the officers of the Grand Chapter of the State of New-York. The hall was tastefully decorated with garlands of evergreens, and on the east and west sides of the grand throne were placed large bouquets and baskets of flowers, the offering of the ladies of the Chapter. In the centre of the room, before the throne, was the symbolical device of an illuminated star encircling the letter "G" formed with jets of gas.

The services were commenced with the singing of a religious hymn, after which the Grand Patron, Brother MacCoy, delivered the dedication address, in which he congratulated the brothers and sisters of the chapter for having secured such a beautiful hall, and exhorted them to discharge the duties of their respective offices in a manner that would prove to those around them that they were actuated by the purest motives and intentions. They were acting in concert, he said, with another grand organization which was spread all over the world, and it devolved upon them to maintain the high character of the organization to which they belonged. The chapter was dedicated to charity, benevolence, virtue, and harmony. The ceremonies of the dedication being concluded, the proceedings were enlivened with recitations, by Prof. Lyman, from Longfellow and other poets. This was followed by the recitation of "Little Ambrose" by Miss Woolley, which was much applauded. "The Pale Moon" was rendered by Mr. Levine and Mrs. Thomas with excellent taste and effect, after which Prof. Everson performed a solo on the piano, with admirable powers of execution.

The ladies elected to fill the offices of the chapter are: Sister S. A. Campbell, W. Matron; B. F. Hayward, Assistant Matron; A. Ferguson, Treasurer; M. L. Howard, Secretary; Rev. Brother W. T. Egbert, Chaplain. Among those present who took part in the dedication ceremonies were: Mrs. Johnson, G. M.; Rev. Wm. T. Egbert, Brother Bancroft, Mrs. Burton, Conductress; Mrs. Pfarre, Sister Macoy, Brother Achaman, Right Worthy Brother H. C. Parke; also, the matrons, patrons, and members of the Chapters of Delta, Germania, Alpha, Aurora, Amity, and Lafayette, of New-York; Stella, Olivebranch, Esther, and Orient, of Brooklyn, and Radient, of Greenpoint, and a large number of distinguished visitors of the Masonic order.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Ex-Gov. Curtin is lecturing on Russia in Pennsylvania towns at thirty cents a head.

Ex-Gov. Marcus L. Ward had a $2,000 diamond pin stolen from him in Trenton, a day or two ago.

Epepaphras Pease, of Waverly, Ill., has got his name into the papers by reporting a strange disease of which his dog has died.

Hon. Thomas Hoyne has presented to the Public Library of Chicago a complete set, 165 volumes, of the London *Gentleman's Magazine.*

A citizen of Delaware has published a pamphlet to prove that William Shakespeare is not entitled to a seat in the Legislature of that State.

The Detroit Medical College sent out fourteen new-fledged doctors on Wednesday, and the University of Georgetown twenty-four on Thursday.

A Boston boy of fifteen years has beaten the champion checker-player of Maine, leading him one game in thirty-five, and is accordingly elated.

Mr. Preserved Briggs, of Crompton, R. I., is well named. He celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday last week. Six of his neighbors are over eighty years old.

A Binghamton man wound up his will with a feeling warning to those he had made his legatees to "beware of blood relations, they are worse than bloodsuckers."

Collector Russell, of Boston, pays some of his force Mondays, instead of Saturdays, and finds the change salutary to their morals, and conducive to economy on their part.

The Republicans of Portsmouth, N. H., have nominated Frank W. Miller for Mayor. Mr. Miller is a live man, and there are not enough such in that city to make it desirable for the citizens to defeat him.

The Kentucky giantess and her husband were in Cleveland last week purchasing furniture for their new home in Medina County, Ohio. The husband is eight feet four inches in height; she is one inch shorter.

Mr. Joseph J. Reed, formerly connected with the Philadelphia *North American*, as literary reviewer and foreign editor, and the author of a comprehensive *History of the World*, died in Philadelphia on Thursday evening.

Rev. P. J. H. Myers, whose appointment to the chaplaincy of Clinton Prison was reconsidered and annulled, has written a letter, in which he says that as sure as he knows how to read a ballot, he voted the Grant electoral ticket and no other.

A Connecticut youth who read in a Hartford paper of the large clerical force employed by one of the insurance companies, called at the office the other day with a young lady and politely asked to have one of the clergymen marry them.

Thomas Low and Hannah Short were married in Virginia a few days ago. The notice of the fact in the local paper has appended, "No cards, no whisky." The intention evidently was that nobody should get high on that occasion.

The people of Peoria were surprised by the spectacle of Mrs. Scott-Siddons riding to the depot in an express wagon the other morning, and the *Transcript* strives to calm the agitated community by suggesting that she probably wished to teach her servant a lesson of humility.

An over zealous clergymen in Cambridge, Mass., impulsively declared, last Sunday, that, in his opinion, a young man "had better spend Sunday in the worst dens of infamy than in a law-sanctioned library, for in the former places his conscience would be left free to act, while in the latter it would be blunted."

A Savannah paper not long ago expressed great regret and much apprehension at the mysterious disappearance of a very estimable young gentleman of that city, and now it appears that this estimable young man is a defaulter to the amount of $30,000. And they say his disappearance is "explained."

A clumsy member of the Indiana House threw a big book at an honorable member who had offended him by something he said in the speech he was making. But as the book missed him and hit the unhappy occupant of the next seat, apologies were in order, and promptly made, of course.

That old bewitched couple in Buffalo have been for some time in the insane department of the Erie County Poor-house, and have profited much by their incarceration. They now bewail their imprisonment, and declare that if allowed to go home, they are confident the witches will trouble them no more.

A young woman, applicant for a school in Ulster County, sent to the committee a "composition," beginning: "Looking from the window, I see the beautiful hills, mountains clothed in snow, the spire of the church steeple pointing toward heaven, and people, all strange to me, yet with a smile they seem to say, 'I think I know your business, Miss.'"

Some Boston scamp has imposed upon the generosity of our authorities, and persuaded them to pay his fare to Boston, on the false pretense that he was a discharged convict, and had been sent here by the Massachusetts State agent. He called himself Charles M. Stanley, and the Boston *Journal* says there has been no man in the State Prison of that name for seven years—that no man has been "ordered to leave the State," and that the agent has paid the fare of no such person.

Peculiarities of the Noted Newburyport School-House.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, March 7.

There is a curious phenomenon in Charles-street School-house, which has not been made public till this present writing, bearing upon the "supernatural appearances" witnessed by the teacher of the school and a small portion of the scholars. The entry is considerably darker than the school-room, and on this account a person upon one side of the room can see the reflection of another face in the window at the rear of the teacher's desk when the one who causes the apparition is properly placed. This is more readily seen in the afternoon, when the light shines in brightly into the windows on the side of the school-house next Purchase-street. The reflection is not clear like that from a looking-glass, but is transparent, so that the door in the rear of the window, as one sits in the school-room, can be seen dimly through the apparition in the glass. In the middle of the room no reflection can be seen, and the boys who saw no apparition of the last Thursday of the school were those who sat in the middle of the house, while those who saw it most plainly were at the side where it can be made to appear on any pleasant afternoon. This is probably one cause of the apparitions, although the one which has created the most excitement was caused by a boy, who does not deny it, and whose performance we have before described.

Burglary in East Houston-Street.

Last night at midnight a gang of burglars paid a visit to the tailor shop of Joseph Sylwere, at No. 52 East Houston street. They removed one of the shutters, broke two panes of glass in the front window, and stole five coats and several pairs of pantaloons, valued at $200, which had been left in the place to be renovated. While making off with the plunder, they were detected, and an alarm was given. The thieves separated, and ran off in different directions. One of them was pursued and arrested by Roundsman Conlin and Officer Wade, of the Fourteenth Precinct, after an exciting chase, the fugitive having reached the corner of Crosby and Prince streets before being captured. His companion escaped with the property. The prisoner was taken to the Mulberry-street Police Station, where he was recognized as John Kenney, alias "Soger" Kenney, an old offender. He was locked up, and will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Is Reason Distinctive of Man?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to put upon record one of the most remarkable examples of pure reason on the part of a lower animal which has ever fallen under my observation. The *quæstio vexatus* as to whether the lower animals are ever endowed with any degree of pure reason, or whether at most they never get beyond what is defined as instinct, is not one which I propose to discuss. Instinct is supposed to be a mental power by which an animal, without reflection, and without any ulterior object in view, is guided to do acts necessary for its comfort and preservation. Reason, on the other hand, implies the power of deducing certain facts from given premises, and basing action thereupon, with a specific end in view; that the following incident which I shall relate without any coloring, and as accurately in its details as possible, is an evidence of the latter power I must firmly believe.

I have in my possession a young setter pup, seven months old, and of great promise. During the past month I have commenced to break him in to the ways of the house, and to this end he is brought in each evening to lie on a mat in the hall until my return. Upon coming in I have always taken him to my library, petted him a little, and after exchanging my boots for slippers, he always watching the proceeding, have taken him with me to my sleeping-room, where he also has a comfortable bed. Last evening, returning home earlier than usual, I determined to spend an hour in reading before going to bed, and, taking a book, threw myself upon a sofa, telling the dog to lie on the floor near me. In a short time my attention was called to him by his uneasy movements and an occasional low whine. Being anxious to study his character, with a view to having him well broken, I watched him closely without appearing to do so. He rose up and laid down several times, as if discontented, and then, sitting upon his haunches, seemed to in a brown study for some minutes, when, as if an idea had suddenly come to him, he started up, walked deliberately to where my slippers were lying, at the other end of the room, under a low stool, picked one of them up in his mouth, and, returning to where I was on the sofa, jumped up with his fore paws and thrust it right into my lap, wagging his tail and looking as pleased as possible. During all this time I had kept the book in front of my face, refraining from giving him any indication, by either word or sign, that I was taking any notice of him. His object was, of course, apparent. He wished to go to his more comfortable quarters, and, puzzled by my unusual delay, finally attributed it to the fact that I had not put on my slippers, and of which omission he determined at once to remind me; now had he been trained to carry my slippers under any circumstances, his action in this case would have been at least less remarkable, but he had never before had a slipper in his mouth, or in anywise had his attention drawn to them, except by my putting them on each evening just before going up-stairs; of course I humored him by at once making the desired change, and his delight was so manifest that any lingering doubt I might have had as to his intention was dispelled. I have owned dogs all my life, and have witnessed many an intelligent action on their part; but never before anything attesting the capability to exercise pure reason to the same extent. S.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 1, 1873.

The Subjection of Woman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing that one of your correspondents is in great darkness as to the true position of woman, I have endeavored to give her more hopeful views of law and Gospel than women are generally permitted to entertain. I have shown her that the fundamental principles of Bible and Constitution alike favor the complete liberty and equality of all the human family, irrespective of sex, color, caste, class, or condition. And yet, with a strange determination, she argues the degradation of all womanhood, specifically taught in the Bible.

She says she has searched the Bible with a Concordance to discover the great women and principles of equality I asserted were to be found there.

That is like trying to study the stars with a microscope. Women who might be considered inferior now, would have been remarkable centuries ago. The facts of history are one thing, the philosophy to be drawn from those facts quite another.

To find out what is permanent and what is transient in human experience, we must take broad and comprehensive views. We cannot read history with a Dictionary or Concordance.

As an instance of the narrow, literal way she reads Hebrew Scripture, she says Adam was formed first, then Eve, and as the woman was of the man, her true position is one of subjection.

Science proves that the male and female of the human family, as of all lower animals, must have been a simultaneous creation, and the account in the first chapter of Genesis harmonizes with science.

There in Genesis, first chapter and twenty-sixth verse, we have the first Magna Charta of human rights; the sons and daughters of God there receive their little deeds to an equal share of all the wealth they can create from the boundless acres and mighty waters of our planet earth.

Now, if the first woman was of the man, as Paul says, and hence her subjection and disfranchisement in the American Republic, as the historical fact has been reversed ever since, and the man has been of the woman, as a logical sequence his true position is subjection and disfranchisement.

Again, I see your correspondent entertains the monstrous idea that maternity is a curse, and must ever be a period of danger, sorrow, and humiliation. When women understand that health is their normal condition, that disease and suffering are the results not of "divine ordination," but human ignorance, vice, and folly, they will bring themselves into line with nature, and her laws and the supposed curse that now shadows the lives of so many young women, will be but a painful memory of the past.

Man has summoned art, invention, science, to his aid, in battling with his supposed curse, and in the cultivation of the land has handed his sweating over to machinery. Ham, supposed to typify the American slave, has rolled off his curse, and although it is declared in Genesis, "Servant of servants shall he be," he is a sovereign to-day in this Republic, enthroned in the Legislature of Massachusetts and the Senate of the United States. There is a broad distinction between artificial disabilities and natural laws, and as civilization moves on, we shall find the "Thus saith the Lord" of the Hebrews, more clearly voiced by the Tyndalls, the Darwins, the Spencers, the Frothinghams, the John Stuart Mills of our day and generation.

I am pained, Mr. Editor, to find "a woman" quoting what she supposed to be the revealed will of God on the side of injustice and oppression. But when all other arguments fail against a new measure people invariably shelter themselves behind the plea, "the Bible is opposed to it."

In the early history of the temperance movement, those who sold wines, and imbibed freely rejected the argument because "the Bible was opposed to it." They say Christ made wine; St. Paul recommended Timothy and the church at Macedonia "to drink a little wine for their stomach's sake and their often infirmities."

Just so with slavery. That was declared to be a Bible institution, and, after the Fugitive Slave law was passed, the Northern pulpit made haste to teach every Christian man and woman that it was their duty to catch Onesimus wherever they found him, and send him back to the house of bondage.

The effort to abolish that relic of barbarism, the gallows, that has been and is being made by humane men and women, is stoutly resisted by these same Pharisees, because they say "the Bible is opposed to it," though they cannot find a text from Genesis to Revelations in favor of our mode of capital punishment.

With this experience in all reforms, it is not remarkable that in the present demand for the enfranchisement of woman the same class of mind should offer the same old objection—"the Bible is opposed to it," though the Bible says nothing on the question of republican government or universal suffrage.

The texts usually quoted have no bearing whatever; and as they apply to married women only, widows and spinsters who must think and act as individuals, who must support themselves with their own hands and brains, who have no "husbands to ask at home," clearly have a right to inquire about the amendments to the creeds and codes in the Church and the State-house, and as they pay taxes and the penalty of their crimes they should understand the laws and rates of assessments, and express their opinions on these matters at the ballot-box. But suppose you prove the social subjection of wives, what has that to do with their political position as citizens? Your coachman and gardener are subordinates—they are in subjection to the will of their master. They must dress the garden and lawn, curry the horses, clean the carriage, go and come at his will, yet they are political freemen; they vote for whatever person or law they see fit? Why may not wives enjoy equal freedom as citizens?

If the few isolated passages of Scripture quoted by your correspondent from Paul's Epistles to Timothy have any application to our times, some of our religious teachers and church practices are sadly at variance with the commands of the Apostles. Women have long since broken the silence commanded by Paul. They sing in the choir, teach in the Sunday-school, preach in the pulpits, administer the ordinances and are sent as missionaries to the heathen the world over. And to all this such men as Dr. Chapin, Dr. Tyng, Henry Ward Beecher, O. B. Frothingham, and Bishop Simpson, of the great Methodist denomination, say Amen. Four years ago the Methodist Church, in national conference, struck the word "obey" from its marriage ceremony—a brave blow at the old idea of woman's subjection in marriage.

I have no doubt from the radical tendencies of St. Paul that had he lived in our day, his advice to the women of the nineteenth century in this Republic would differ materially from that he gave the women of Corinth 1800 years ago.

And while the Church is becoming thus liberal, the State keeps pace.

We have long since abandoned the old Blackstone Code, that the husband and wife are one, and that one the husband. Massachusetts and New-York gave that idea its death-blow in '48, when they recognized a married woman's right to hold property in her own name, to sue and be sued, make contracts, &c.

The change in her social condition is quite as marked. Marriage is no longer an indissoluble tie; women do not lose caste as they once did in sundering relations they find unhappy and degrading. Taking all the States together we have eighteen causes for divorce.

It is already too late to talk of silence in the Church, slavery in the State, or subjection in the home. Woman's heart is open to the glad tidings of the new gospel of equality, uttered on the Cross and echoed by the fathers of '76, which is now slowly but surely revolutionizing our political, religious, and social life.

Respectfully yours,
ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.
TENAFLY, N. J., Friday, March 7.

The Musical Needs of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The City of New-York aims and assumes to be the commercial and social centre of the American continent. It has a liberal start in advance of all rivals in the race. Reasonably good government and the exercise of good taste will accelerate and confirm its supremacy. There never has been a grander stage than this City for the display of private munificence as applied to public benefits. Several of our merchants, energetic and successful while living, have enduringly associated their names, being dead, with blessed institutions to dispense public charity. One family, having abounding wealth, has founded, sustained, and enlarged a great public library—a noble contribution to literature, science, and art. Another eminent citizen, animated by a desire to promote the public good alone, is now having built in a conspicuous place, an edifice remarkable for its beauty, which, when completed, is to be filled with rare books and manuscripts, and then with ample endowments for preservation and income, to be dedicated gratuitously to public use. These are institutions designed more directly for the use of the thoughtful and scholarly, but the indirect advantages inure to all. We have also a museum of natural history, and a gallery of art, open to the public and conveniently placed, which, being good so far as they go, may be considered as the germs from which grand institutions will grow in the not distant future. Another citizen, distinguished above all others perhaps, for practical success, may reasonably be expected to do something great for the community which has witnessed and admired his superb career. Perhaps he may do for New-York something resembling what has been done by the Borghese family for Rome. A public park in Westchester County within moderate distance of Harlem River, ornamented and cultivated in the highest style of modern art, would be an incalculable boon to the City. The idea of it would include lofty trees, bright flowers, lakes and fountains, birds and their music, broad and shady avenues, along which splendid equipages would be driven, and quiet, secluded nooks, where young men and maidens might ramble and children play. Near the centre of the domain should be placed temples of art, filled with the most curious and beautiful objects which the world's skill and genius can produce. This is but a faint outline of the munificent gift which a single individual has it in his power to make to the City of New-York, and the few millions required for the completion of the scheme would hardly be missed.

But the above considerations are slightly connected with the particular subject to which I set out to call attention. New-York, as a metropolitan city, requires and ought to have a permanent musical theatre, a house which should be to New-York what the Opera Comique is to Paris. We want a good English opera, with assured financial resources, to be kept open regularly nine months in the year, at which should be produced, after careful preparation and rehearsal, the best works of approved composers, and where musical works of domestic production, having sufficient merit, could have a fair opportunity of being heard. There is very little doubt that, if such a theatre could be established, the greater part of the artists necessary to make its representations attractive, could and would be produced at home. Fine natural voices are as common here as in any other country, and musical talent can often be secured. To evoke and combine the musical elements now latent among us, a New-York opera is needed upon a liberal and permanent plan. A new musical theatre of this kind would not be intended to conflict in any way with the interests of the Academy of Music. That institution was founded upon certain peculiar ideas, and has been carried forward in a way to promote the views of those who established it. That it has not at all times commanded success should surprise no one. The history of Italian opera in all countries has been that of financial disaster from the earliest period till now. Especially has this been true in the United States. I believe, however, that English opera, imperfectly as it has generally been presented, has commonly been remunerative. I have great confidence that a well-appointed theatre of moderate size, which could be kept up without extravagant expense, where light, sparkling operas could be represented in a complete and satisfactory manner, would be a good investment regarded in a pecuniary view alone. To insure success an association of gentlemen would be required who should have a strong interest in the general welfare and attractiveness of the City, who should be lovers of art, and especially desirous to advance the art of dramatic music. Who should be able and willing to wait patiently for the growth and development of the institution without expecting immediate profits from their investments, and who would be willing to consider the benefit conferred upon the public, and the legitimate returns from the business when successful, a sufficient reward to them personally, without claiming or exercising any exclusive privileges in the occupancy of the theatre. As an assurance that I have faith in this enterprise, permit me to say in concluding, that I shall be ready at any time to make one of an association of fifty gentlemen, who shall each contribute $10,000 to form a fund to create and establish the "New-York Operatic Theatre." Or I would be equally ready to be one of twenty-five to contribute $20,000 each for the same purpose. C.

Stabbing Affrays.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, three unknown men attempted to force an entrance into the apartments of Bernard Brennan, at No. 346 West Sixteenth-street, with what intention is not known. Brennan refused them admission, and in the struggle which ensued one of the three intruders stabbed him in the right breast with a pocket-knife, wounding him severely. He was taken to the West Twentieth-street Police Station, and attended by Police Surgeon Beach, and was subsequently taken home. His assailants made their escape.

At 12½ o'clock this morning, Patrick McNulty and Chas Suthern became engaged in a quarrel at their boarding house, No. 47 Oliver-street, and a fight ensued, during which McNulty stabbed Suthern in the hand, wounding him severely. McNulty was locked up.

The exhibition north-east corner Canal-street and Broadway is simply immense. BALDWIN, THE CLOTHIER, keeps a little ahead of all in his line. The new Spring overcoating made up this season is having a wide sale. The grand opening of boys' clothing will take place this week. We have been permitted to peep "behind the scenes," and can safely say that no such variety of boys' and children's suits has ever before been offered at retail. It will astonish, both in the price asked for the garments and the extent of the assortment. BALDWIN has refitted the famous retail sales-rooms, and promises greater attractions than ever on the corner of Broadway and Canal-street.—*Brooklyn Union.*

The Great Fire at Blossburg.

BLOSSBURG, Penn. March 6, 1873.

Herrings & Farrel, No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

Our HERRINGS' Patent Safe stood the fire nobly, and we recommend it to all interested.

DRAKE & JAMES.

New Life to the Hair.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE will stimulate a rapid growth of the fibres.—*Advertisement.*

BRAUNSDORF & METZ have removed their large stock of first-class Cabinet Furniture, Draperies, &c., from No. 125 Rivington st. to their new and elegant buildings, Nos. 433 and 435 7th av., near 34th-st.—*Advertisement.*

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &C.—For sale and hire 300 overcoats and pea jackets: must be sold before March 15. SHEA, No. 427 Broome, one block east of Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

ALWAYS RELIABLE.—Century Whiskey. Ask your physician about it. For sale by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

The Graefenberg Company have removed their warehouse and manufactory to No. 56 Reade-st.

Their valuable medicines are for sale by all druggists, and by the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, No. 56 Reade-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

The Texas Almanac, 1873, and EmiGRANT'S GUIDE TO TEXAS, with New Map, at I. C. CHEW'S Bureau of Correspondence and Advertising, 29 Broadway.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Friday morning, March 7, MARY E. BAKER, wife of Charles W. Baker, aged 47 years.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 178 Madison-av., on Monday morning, March 10, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., when a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated, from thence to Calvary Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

BARNES.—On Saturday, March 8, LEWIS ADAMS BARNES.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 10, at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 510 West 20th-st.

EBBETS.—On Saturday morning, March 8, in the 15th year of her age, MARY LUCUS EBBETS, adopted daughter of Joan K. Ebbets.

Funeral services will be held to-day, at 1½ o'clock, at No. 160 Sullivan-st. Body will be taken to De Ruyter for interment.

EAMES.—Suddenly, Friday evening, March 7, LUTHER EAMES, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FARRAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 7, 1873, Capt. JOHN S. FARRAN, aged 75 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and the New-York Marine Society are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 194 Warren-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

HAVEN.—On Saturday morning, March 8, in the 33d year of her age, EMMA W., wife of George Griswold Haven, and eldest daughter of Isaac P. Martin.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, 44th-st. and Madison-av., on Monday, 10th inst., at 3 P. M.

MEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 7, 1873, after a long and severe illness, MARY T. MEAD, aged 65 years, widow of the late Paul Mead.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 63 Fleet-st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PATTERSON.—On Friday, March 7, 1873, after a long and painful illness, OLIVER C., Jr., eldest son of Oliver C. and Henrietta M. Patterson, aged 10 years, 3 months, and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 260 Graham-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, March 10, 1873, at 2 P. M.

PULHAMUS.—In Brooklyn, March 6, 1873, ELLA PULHAMUS, wife of Henry W. Pulhamus, and daughter of George W. and Mary E. Christie.

RAVEN.—On Friday morning, March 7, RICHARD RAVEN, in the 55th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 44 West 28th-st., on Monday, at 3 o'clock.

RAYMOND.—In Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., March 7, after a brief illness, EDWARD RAYMOND, in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Bedford Village, on Monday, March 10, at 11½ o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On Thursday, March 6, WILLIAM SEWARD, only child of Camilla W. and the late William S. Roberts.

His funeral will take place on Monday, March 10, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Augustus L. Brown, No. 514 5th-av., corner of 43d-st.

SANDS.—On Friday, March 7, SARAH DAY, youngest child of Philip J. and Elizabeth M. Sands, aged 6 months.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 15 East 33d-st., on Monday, March 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SPANGENBERG.—On Wednesday, March 5, at New-Orleans, La., LEONARD SPANGENBERG, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAIL.—At Newark, N. J., on the 8th inst., LENA D., wife of J. Cummings Vail, and daughter of David A. and Caroline D. Hayes.

WARNER.—After a lingering illness, MARY L., wife of Aaron Warner, in the 30th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, from Episcopal Church, 82d-st., 4th-av. Remains will be taken to Union Cemetery, at Mount Kisco, for interment.

WHITE.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., Friday, March 7, WILLIAM J. WHITE, of Albany, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.

No. 20 EAST 16TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1873.

Messrs. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I send you a list of the painters whose works I purchased most unexpectedly while among old associations in Europe last year, but irresistible temptations were offered me, and I found a more agreeable relief from indisposition in the excitement of picture-hunting than in following the doctor's orders to confine myself to the mineral waters of Ems and Kissingen.

But, having retired from active life, I can do nothing better with my new acquisitions than to place them in your hands for disposal at public sale, trusting to your judgment in the matter in all respects.

You will perceive, from the class of pictures, that I have spent quite a little fortune in the affair; and, if any apology is due to the art-loving public (to whom I bade adieu three years ago, after a pretty long term of service in my own specialty), I trust it will be found in the quality of the works offered to their inspection.

It is quite probable that it is the richest collection that I have ever been able to show, and for the reason that, in former years, private purchasers were allowed to make selections beforehand; but now I have declined opening new accounts, and the collection is, therefore, intact. Also, as heretofore, no one could ever accuse me of placing limits on the prices at any of my numerous sales; most assuredly they shall not have an opportunity of doing so now. I place them unreservedly in your hands.

Respectfully yours,
J. B. BEAUMONT.

The Messrs. Leavitt beg to state that the entire collection of paintings referred to in the above note are now on exhibition (free) day and evening at the Leavitt Art Rooms—No. 817 Broadway—until days of sale, March 19 and 20.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from ten to fifteen original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, bridges, engineering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and every new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all news-dealers.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

BARTLETT'S "BOULEVARD," STREET AND PARK LAMPS; also, Torch and Key for lighting street lamps instantaneously, the same now used in New-York; are being adopted everywhere. Office, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Whole tickets, $25. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

NEEDLES FOR SEWING-MACHINES.—General depot established at BARTLETT'S, 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, March 10, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner 23d-st. After the transaction of the regular association business, the fourth lecture of the season will be delivered by Gen. WM. HENRY ANTHON. Subject—(By special request)—POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS AND DELUSIONS. Ladies cordially invited. By order of the President.

MICHAEL CREGAN, Secretary.

Tickets of admission for this grand lecture can be obtained at the club-rooms, No. 230 3d-av., daily, or from members of the Republican Association.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"SO THE Story Goes," Molloy, 30c.; "The Old Time," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Melodie in F," Rubinstein, 40c.; "Easter Morn," Wilson, 35c.; "Amaryllis," four hands, 60c.; "Credit Mobilier" March, 40c.; also, "Strauss' Dance Music for Violin and Piano," book form, $1; and the popular "Gems of Strauss," (piano,) $2 50. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

P. H. T. STANDS FOR PLAIN HOME TALK, and it is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs. Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 120 Lexington-av., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is, as it is stamped upon its cover, "A book for private and considerate reading." Price $3 25, and sent postage prepaid everywhere. Contents table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, entitled, "Throw Physic to the Dogs," worth $10, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Address
MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, Irving-place and 15th-st. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the evening, lecture in the course on the Gospels—*The Transfiguration.* Seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 23D-st. and 4th-av.—Service of Song SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, followed by an address by Rev. CHARLES S. HARROWER. Bible class at 5 P. M., conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av.—Morning service at 10½ o'clock. At 3½ P. M., next sermon on "Heroes of the Bible." Subject—*Joseph.* Part 1. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach at each service.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—Miss JENNY LEES, inspirational speaker, will address a few remarks to the Lyceum children, their parents and friends, at 10½ A. M., and will lecture for the society at 7½ P. M. Conference 2½ P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st., HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., minister.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free in the Evening.

AT THE THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 10th-av., Mrs. ALDERICH, the eloquent Evangelist, recently from London, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All welcome.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will preach THIS (Sunday) MORNING, in the Church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Need of Temptation;* the second of a course of Lenten sermons on the Lentation of Christ. Rev. ALMON GUNNISON, of Williamsburg, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

BEEKMAN HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. STRATTON, and in the EVENING by Rev. Dr. DE PUY. Seats free. All made welcome.

BURDEN OF THE VALLEY OF VISION.—Bishop SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*A Truthful Exposition of the Twenty-second Chapter of Isaiah.* Come and hear.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.

LENTEN SERVICES SUNDAYS.

Morning prayer and sermon by the Rector, 10½ A. M.; evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 3½ P. M.; evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 7½ P. M.

WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

Evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 7½ P. M. Daily morning prayer, 10 A. M. At the 3½ P. M. services on SUNDAYS the seats are all free. This is to relieve the pressure for accommodation at the Sunday morning and evening services. The full Galaxy and chancel choirs are present at all the regular services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The next sermon of the special Lenten course will be preached on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 P. M., by Rev. E. A. HOFFMAN, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia. Subject—*Public Worship a Sacrifice.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lectures, in illustration of the *Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics,* in course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LUNDY.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st. Divine service by the Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., in the MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. HENRY MORGAN'S second lecture to Non-Church-Goers, in Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. *Slaves of Fashion—Old Bonnets and they that Wear Them.* Text, 1 Cor., 7-31.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st.—Right Rev. WM. H. HARE, Bishop of Niobrara, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, March 9. Services at 10½ A. M.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M.; and at 7½ P. M. a lecture to young men on *Bible Questions.*

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner 34th-st. Rev. HENRY POWERS.—Subject—morning: *The Religious Amendment.* Evening—Lecture to young people on *Companionship.*

ESCAPE FOR THY LIFE.—THE ANgel's warning to Lot.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach at South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, on the above subject. Young people specially invited.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Brooklyn Praying Band, DAVID W. PRICE, Leader, will spend the day SUNDAY at this Church, and have full charge of the services, morning, afternoon, and evening. Come all and welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Public are invited.

HALL OF THE SEAMEN'S EXCHANGE, No. 187 Cherry-st.—Rev. CHAS. J. JONES will preach on SUNDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Conscience and Crime.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner of 53d-st.—CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will preach at Steinway Hall THIS MORNING, at 10½, the second of the course of sermons on the foundations of a Christian Faith. Subject—*The Relations Between God and Man.* EVENING subject—*How to Stand Upright.*

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to welcome strangers.

RIGHT REV. T. H. VAIL, D. D., Bishop of Kansas, will preach in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 9th inst. Divine service at 8 o'clock.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D-av., near 50th-st. Divine service in the English language every SUNDAY at 11 o'clock. All cordially invited.

REV. C. S. HARROWER WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. G. W. COOLARD, at 7½ P. M., at St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—The pastor, Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, will preach on SABBATH MORNING AND AFTERNOON, commencing at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (near Varick.)—SUNDAY, March 9. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. M. MCCAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, March 9, at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. MASON NORTH. Seats free, and all made welcome.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Seats free. SUNDAY, March 9, 1873. Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Deaf-mute service at 2½ P. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—Right Rev. Dr. HARE, Bishop of Niobrara, will preach in relation to *Indian Missions,* on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½.

SIXTH-AV. REFORMED CHURCH, Opposite Amity st.—Rev. E. E. POWELL, of St. Louis, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. THOMAS' CHAPEL, 60TH-ST., BEtween 2d and 3d avs.—Sunday-school, 9½ A. M.; services on SUNDAYS, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. Prof. ROBERTS, Minister in charge. Seats free.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., holds religious services SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of Morning discourse—*Hindrances to Spiritual Life;* Evening, *The Law of Organization in Heavenly Societies.* The public are cordially invited.

THE LOCAL PREACHERS OF NEW-York and Brooklyn will hold their annual and special services in Old John-street Church, between Nassau and William sts., SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free; let all the people come.

THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel of the University, on East Washington-square. Subject—*Lessons of Character from the Physiology of the Soul.*

"THE BEGINNING AND END OF WISDOM" will be the subject of discourse by Dr. HOLME, Pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av., SUNDAY EVENING, March 9, at 7½ o'clock.

THE LORD'S WARNING OF JUDGment upon His Church.—Preaching at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 8th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, 7½ P. M. All are invited.

THE PRAYING BAND, SAMUEL HALSTEAD, leader, will conduct the services at South Harlem Methodist Episcopal Church, SUNDAY, 9th inst., Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. J. K. DEMAREST will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and 7½. Strangers welcome.

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND services on SUNDAY at the old Forsyth-street M. E. Church, between Canal and Division. The Pastor, Rev. J. W. BARNHART, preaches at 10½ and 7. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 West. Union......85¾	600 Lake Shore........94⅜
700 do..........85¾	500 do..........c. 94⅜
800 do..........85¾	300 do..........94⅜
800 do..........85¾	100 do..........c. 94⅜
1300 do..........c. 85¾	1000 do..........b3. 94⅜
1400 do..........85¾	1400 do..........94⅜
200 do..........c. 85¾	300 do..........s3. 94⅜
1300 do..........86	500 do..........94⅜
1200 do..........85¾	100 do..........94⅜
500 Panama Railroad.120	100 do..........c. 94⅜
100 Pacific Mail......55⅛	300 do..........94⅜
600 do..........55⅛	2400 do..........94⅜
3000 do..........55	600 do..........c. 94⅜
600 do..........s3. 55	100 do..........b4. 94⅜
400 do..........54⅞	200 do..........b3. 94⅜
400 do..........55⅛	800 Rock Island........115
1700 do..........55	600 do..........c.114¾
500 do..........c. 55	500 do..........c.114¾
300 do..........55⅛	800 do..........114¾
200 do..........55⅛	400 do..........115
100 do..........c. 55¼	300 do..........115⅛
100 do..........55⅛	800 do..........115⅛
1600 do..........55⅛	900 do..........115⅛
400 N. Y. C. & H......104¼	100 do..........115⅛
400 do..........104¼	100 do..........115⅛
600 do..........c.104¼	200 do..........c.115⅛
2300 do..........104¼	1200 do..........115⅛
100 do..........104¼	1100 Harlem..........135¾
900 do..........c.104¼	700 do..........138
1100 do..........104¼	700 do..........139
300 do..........104¼	200 do..........137
1000 do..........104¼	200 do..........136¾
200 do..........104¼	200 do..........133
400 Erie Railroad......65⅛	300 Ohio & Miss......45¾
400 do..........c. 65	700 do..........c. 45¾
300 do..........65	200 do..........45¾
100 do..........65⅛	200 do..........46
2200 Union Pacific......35⅛	300 do..........c. 46⅛
100 do..........35⅛	100 C., C. & I. C......40¼
200 do..........35⅛	100 do..........c. 40
200 Bos., H. & E....s3. 9	100 do..........40
200 do..........9	600 do..........40⅛
600 Tol. & Wab........73	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.115⅜	$1,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.n.114⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.116⅛	3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.116⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000 S. Car. 6s, new, J. & J.......20	10 Am. Express........66⅛
1,000 N.Y.St.7s,B'y'r.106⅛	10 do..bet. call. 67⅛
2,000 Broo'n 6s, W. L. 94⅛	300 do..........67
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73..112	25 Adams Express......95⅛
5,000 Erie 1st........c.103	100 N.Y.C.& H.b.c.b3.104⅛
7,000 Erie 2d..........100	700 do..........104⅛
3,000 U. Pac. 1st......88⅛	100 do..........b3.104⅛
5,000 Un.Pac.10s,Inc. 70⅛	200 do..........s3.104⅛
4,000 do..........70⅛	300 do..........104⅛
1,000 U.P.?L.G,bc.s3 77	500 do..........c.104⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. bds.. 85	1400 do..........104⅛
	1100 do..........104⅛
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 96	500 do..........104⅛
5,000 Tol.&W.Equip. 85	700 do..........104⅛
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.... 90	100 do..........b3.105
	100 do..........c.104⅛
20,000 Clev. & P. 4th. 85⅛	100 do..........104⅛
5,000 St. L. & I.M. 1st. 95	500 do..........b3.105
11,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div...... 91⅛	400 do..........c.104⅛
	200 do..........105
	2400 do..........104⅛
8,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 91⅛	300 do..........104⅛
6,000 do....b. c.b3. 91⅛	600 Erie R. R......b. c. 65⅛
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 72⅛	300 do..........c. 65⅛
1,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s.100	900 do..........65⅛
5 Metropolitan Bk..134	100 do..........c. 65⅛
25 Park Bank........146	300 C., C., & I. C.b.c.c. 40
30 Ger. Am. Bank....102	000 do..........40
30 Del. & H. Canal..121	300 do..........c. 39⅞
10 do..bet. call.120	100 do..........b3. 40
100 Mar. L. & Min......16⅛	400 do..........40
100 do..bet. call. 16⅛	400 Harlem Railroad.136⅛
100 Clev. & Pitts.G.s3. 90	200 do..bet. call.137
100 do..bet. call. 90	300 do..........136
300 N. Cen. C. Co. b. c. 45⅛	100 do..........136
100 Con. Coal..b. c.b3. 54	100 do..........c.135
300 W. Un. Tel....b. c. 85⅛	200 do..........b3.135
1200 do..........c. 85¾	500 do..........134¾
1800 do..........85¾	200 do..........c.134¼
200 do..........85¾	200 do..........134¼
500 do..........b3. 86	100 do..........134
1200 do..........86	500 do..........133¾
100 do..........86⅛	2500 do..........134
100 do..........86⅛	100 do..........134
100 do..........c. 86⅛	300 do..........135
300 do..........b3. 86⅛	200 do..........135⅛
300 do..........s3. 86⅛	200 Harlem Pref........135
300 do..........86⅛	100 Union Pac.b. c.s3. 35⅛
300 do..........86⅛	100 do..........35⅛
300 do..........86⅛	100 do..........c. 35⅛
400 do..........s3. 86⅛	5 do..........34⅛
300 do..........86⅛	100 do..........35⅛
300 do..........86⅛	100 do..........c. 35⅛
7 N.Y.,N.H.&Hart.141	100 do..........35⅛
100 P. M. S. S.Co..b.c. 55⅛	400 do..........35⅛
100 do..........55⅛	200 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 81⅛
100 do..........c. 55⅛	100 Md. Coal Co..b. c. 23⅛
100 do..........55⅛	100 Panama........b. c.119⅛
200 do..........c. 55⅛	100 do..........c.120
400 do..........55⅛	1100 Chic. & R.I....b.c.115⅛
200 do..........55⅛	400 do..........115
1200 do..........56	300 do..........115
1000 do..........56⅛	400 do..........115⅛
300 do..........55⅛	100 do..........115⅛
400 do..........55⅛	400 do..........115⅛
100 do..........56	500 do..........b60.115⅛
200 do..........56⅛	200 do..........b60.115⅛
300 do..........56⅛	300 do..........115⅛
1000 do..........56	100 do..........115⅛
100 L. & M. S..b.c.b3. 94⅛	500 do..........115⅛
100 do..........c. 94⅛	200 Tol., W.&W....b.c. 73⅛
1000 do..........94⅛	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 54
600 do..........94⅛	100 Mar. & C. 2d Pf... 12
200 do..........94⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 45⅛
400 do..........c. 94⅛	100 do..........46
200 do..........b3. 94⅛	400 do..........46
200 do..........94⅛	700 do..........c. 46⅛
300 do..........94⅛	300 do..........c. 46⅛
300 do..........94⅛	300 do..........46⅛
1200 do..........94⅛	100 B., H. & E.b.c.b3. 9

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.116⅞	$2,000 U.S.5-20C.'65N.114⅞
15,000 do..........116¾	100,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.115⅞
12,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.118⅜	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

20000 N.Y.Bo.L. B....c.106	400 Harlem..........136
400 Consol. Coal......53¾	100 do..........135
300 do..........53¾	1000 Erie Railroad......65⅛
100 Panama........b3. 121	500 do..........64⅞
100 do..........121	700 do..........64¾
100 Pacific Mail......56⅛	400 Western Union.s3. 86
100 do..........b3. 56⅛	400 do..........86⅛
200 do..........56	800 do..........86¼
100 do..........56⅛	500 Lake Shore......b30. 94⅝
200 do..........56⅛	100 do..........94½
200 do..........56⅛	100 do..........94⅝
100 do..........56⅛	100 do..........b30. 94⅝
300 do..........56	100 do..........94⅝
100 do..........56⅛	200 do..........94¾
200 do..........56⅛	200 do..........94⅝
200 do..........56⅛	100 do..........94¾
100 do..........56⅛	100 Union Pacific......35¾
400 do..........56⅛	100 Rock Island........115⅛
200 do..........56⅛	1200 do..........115¾
700 N. Y. C. & H......c.104⅜	100 do..........s3.115
400 do..........105	100 do..........114¾
300 do..........105	200 Tol. & Wab........c. 73¾
500 do..........105⅛	100 At. & Pac. Pref.... 29
300 do..........105⅛	400 Ohio & Miss........46
100 do..........105	300 do..........46⅛
600 do..........105	100 do..........46
200 do..........c.104¾	100 C., C. & I. C......40
300 do..........104¾	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Md. Coal Co........23¼	1200 N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c.104⅝
500 do........b. s. c. 23¼	400 do..........104⅝
400 do..........23¼	300 do..........104⅝
100 do..........23¼	100 do..........104⅝
200 New Cen. Coal Co. 45	200 do..........104⅝
200 Mar. Min. Co.b. c. 16	100 do..........104⅝
200 Amer. Ex....b. c. 67⅛	100 do..........104⅝
1600 West. Un. T.b.c. 86	300 do..........b3.105
200 do..........86¼	200 do..........c.104⅝
100 do..........86¼	100 do..........b3.104⅝
400 do..........86¼	200 do..........104⅝
100 do..........86¼	200 Harlem R..........134
100 do..........86¼	300 do..........134¼
200 do..........86¼	700 do..........134
100 do..........86¼	100 do..........136
100 do..........86	100 do..........136
300 do..........86¼	200 do..bet. call.136
100 L. Sh. & M. So.b.c. 94¾	200 Panama R.b.c.s3.120
300 do..........94¾	100 do..........122
1100 Pacific Mail.b. c. 56⅛	100 do..........122⅛
200 do..........56⅛	100 do..........122
200 do..........56⅛	14 Cleve. & P. Guar. 90⅛
2100 Erie R........b. c. 64¾	100 Union Pac..b. c. c. 35⅞
400 do..........c. 64⅞	500 do..........35⅞
200 do..........64⅞	200 N. J. Cen. R......104¾
100 do..........b3. 64⅞	300 do..........104
100 do..........65	100 Chi. & R. I...b c.114¾
900 Del., Lack. & W..101⅛	100 do..........c.114¾
100 do..........101⅛	100 do..........b3.115⅛
40 do..........101⅛	100 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 53
212 Morris & Essex.. 91	200 Tol., W. & W.b.c.c. 73⅛
100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 46⅛	110 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 94⅛

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

200 Canton..........102⅛	50 N. Y. C. & Hud...104⅞
200 Western Union.... 86⅛	100 do..........b3.105
100 do..........s3. 86⅛	800 do..........104⅞
300 do..........86⅛	200 do..........104⅞
1200 do..........86⅛	200 do..........104⅞
800 do..........86⅛	300 do..........b3.105
800 do..........86⅛	100 do..........105
1300 do..........86⅛	200 Harlem..........136
500 Pacific Mail........56⅛	700 Erie Railway......65
500 do..........56⅛	100 do..........64⅞
800 do..........56⅛	100 do..........65
200 do..........b3. 56⅛	100 Panama..........123⅛
200 do..........s3. 56⅛	400 Lake Shore........94⅛
300 do..........56⅛	200 do..........94⅛
1100 do..........56⅝	200 do..........94⅛
200 do..........b3. 56⅝	40 do..........94⅛
2000 do..........57	100 do..........94⅛
300 do..........56⅝	100 do..........94⅛
300 do..........56⅝	200 Union Pacific......35⅛
100 do..........56⅛	100 Rock Island........115
400 do..........56⅛	100 do..........114⅞
300 do..........56⅛	100 do..........114⅞
400 do..........56⅛	200 do..........114⅞
100 do..........56⅛	400 do..........114½
200 do..........56⅛	400 do..........114⅞
100 do..........b3. 56⅛	300 do..........114⅞
200 do..........56⅛	82 C., C., C. & I......89
400 Maryland Coal......23⅛	200 C., C. & I. C...b30. 40⅛
200 Ohio & Miss........46⅛	200 do..........40

SATURDAY, March 8—P. M.

The Bank Averages of the week reported this Afternoon show a further contraction in Deposits of $2,557,000, and in Loans of $998,600. The Gold Notes are $779,400 better than last week, and the Greenbacks are down $1,251,000. The Circulation is $199,900 higher than on the previous average. In point of lawful money strength to Deposits and Circulation, the averages differ but very slightly from last week. The Banks are still about $200,000 below the line of 25 ⅌ cent.

Money left off dear to the Stock Brokers, the bonus of an eighth of one ⅌ cent. for its use until Monday being paid through most of the day. At the very close of Bank hours, the rate was easier a sixteenth @ a thirty-second and Interest till Monday.

While these rates were being paid for Money, the Gold Bulls received an eight ⅌ cent. bonus for the use of their Cash Gold until Monday, and this operation further demoralized the Foreign Exchanges, which are conducted almost exclusively in Gold. Cable transfers on London were done at 108¾ ⅌ cent. Bills on demand at 108⅜, and 60 days' Bills at 107¾@107⅞ ⅌ cent.; rates irregular and peremptory sales difficult to be made even for next Wednesday's steamer, except at the lowest figures. Sales of Gold at 115⅛@115⅜ ⅌ cent.

The Stock Exchange is surprisingly firm under continued dear Money. Nearly all the railroads, and also Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail were not only firm but in active demand. Rock Island, Harlem and Panama were the most buoyant in the forenoon. Rock Island sold up to 115⅜ cash, and 116⅛ buyer 60 days; Harlem touched 139, but fell back to 133⅜, and again advanced to 136 ⅌ cent. Panama was rapidly advanced to 123@123⅜ ⅌ cent. New-York Central was strongly supported, and the Western Stocks generally firm; closing as noted below, as compared with Friday night.

Closing Quotations—MARCH 8.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅞	116⅞
American Gold	115⅛	115⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	107⅞	107⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅝	104⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	115⅛	114⅞
Pacific Mail	55⅞	56⅞
St. Paul Preferred	73⅛	73⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅛	53
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅞	46
Western Union Telegraph	86⅛	86⅛
Erie	65⅛	64⅞
Union Pacific	35⅛	35⅛
Lake Shore	94⅛	94⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	40⅛	40
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛	73⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	45	45

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1873.

Gold receipts	$820,731 31
Gold payments	111,898 66
Gold balance	37,364,130 73
Currency receipts	484,195 36
Currency payments	393,103 03
Currency balance	21,021,803 79
Customs	551,000 00

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81......116⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65......114⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81......118⅜	5-20 reg., '67......114⅞
5-20 reg., '62......115⅛	5-20 coup., '67......116⅛
5-20 coup., '62......115⅛	5-20 reg., '68......114⅞
5-20 reg., '64......115⅛	5-20 coup., '68......116⅛
5-20 coup., '64......115⅛	10-40 reg......111
5-20 reg., '65......115⅛	10-40 coup......111⅛
5-20 coup., '65......116⅛	5s coup., '81......113⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65......114⅞	6s Currency......114

The following bids were made to-day at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old......82	Ark. 6s, Funded......39
Tenn. 6s, new......82½	Texas 10s, '76......69
Va. 6s, old......44	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.106
Va. 6s, Cons. bds......55	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.106
N. C. 6s, Special tax......15	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.112
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July......19	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.108
S. C. 6s, April & Oct......22½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107
S. C. 6s, Fund. act,'66......20	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
Mo. 6s......94	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107
Mo. 6s, H.&St.J.issue 90¼	N.Y.6s, C'l L., gold,'87.115⅛
Cal. 7s......108	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.105
Conn. 6s......101	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96⅝	....
City 6s, new	100⅞	101
Camden and Amboy	121½	122
Pennsylvania Central	59⅞	60
Reading	115¼	115½
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred	44½	44⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	26	26¼
Northern Central	39⅝	39¾
Lehigh Navigation	37½	37¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91¼

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 19th of February, 1873, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,516,650	Decrease	£3,004
Public deposits	13,674,499	Increase	599,414
Other deposits	18,946,028	Decrease	651,465
Government securities	13,380,874	Increase	93,186
Other securities	22,208,784	Decrease	529,108
Notes unemployed	14,477,725	Increase	254,375

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,828,095, being a decrease of £54,750: and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £25,278,593, showing an increase of £272,847, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£25,278,593	£22,796,417
Reserve	15,450,498	14,818,653
Notes in circulation	24,828,095	24,476,755
Rate of discount	3½ ⅌ cent.	3 ⅌ cent.
Consols	92⅛	92⅛
French rentes	55f.	56f. 87c.

The week's imports of General Merchandize have been to the specie value of $5,371,379.

Failure of Lisardi & Co.

From the London Times.

The arrest of Mr. Joseph de Lisardi, the sole representative in London of the firm of F. de Lisardi & Co. whose suspension was definitively announced yesterday, has produced a painful impression, and although the apparent importance of the affair is such as to have caused bail to be refused, a general hope will be entertained that at the re-examination on Friday next the statement of his counsel that a perfect answer can be given to the charge, will be justified. In any case, it is feared that for a long period the house has been struggling against difficulties which have absorbed nearly all its solid assets, and that the prospects of its creditors must be extremely bad. It is doubted, however, if the recent and direct liabilities on this side are of great magnitude. Little seems to be known in any quarter of the state of the firm or the nature of its trading, but several years ago there were doubts as to its stability, and for some time past its paper in the discount market has been regarded with uncertainty. Its chief business was with Mexico, and there may also have been large transactions with New-Orleans, its old connections with that city having been important. With Spain and the Balearic Islands there have been some operations, but of a limited character, and most probably the heaviest losses will fall in Mexico. The house was founded by the father of Mr. Joseph de Lisardi, and the family have wealthy and influential connections in Mexico and elsewhere. A few months back a report that the uncle of Mr. Joseph de Lisardi had been solicited to accept the post of Finance Minister at Mexico caused a temporary improvement in Mexican Bonds.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE THE LIMITED amount remaining unsold of the first mortgage EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS of the ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY, and confidently recommend them as a secure investment.

Price for the present, 88 and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 1 Exchange-court.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 8—11 A. M.—Consuls opened at 92⅛ for money and 92⅛@92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅜; 1867s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89¼; New 5s, 90⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 52¼.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 52⅛.

3 P. M.—Consuls and American Securities closed unchanged.

PARIS, March 8—P. M.—Rentes, 56f. 75c.

FRANKFORT, March 8—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 95¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 8, 11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅜d.@9½d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.@10d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales 7,000 were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans, February and March, at 9¾d.

3 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 56s. ⅌ bbl. for new Mess.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 46s.@47s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, March 8.—Spirits Petroleum, 16d.@16½d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.@£10 10s. ⅌ ton.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Harden.

Marine National Bank vs. Schedel; motion denied, with $5 costs.

Babcock Fire Extinguisher Company vs. Bates; motion granted on the defendant's filing a stipulation not to sue, and with $10 costs.

Urbahn vs. Brach et al.; motion denied, without costs and without prejudice.

Westervelt vs. Ackley; motion granted upon payment of $10 costs, and on condition.

Frear vs. Frear; reference ordered to take proof.

Mattlage vs. Kaufman; motion to vacate order for examination denied, and examination may take place at Chambers on three days' notice, so much of the injunction as restrains the defendant from receiving any share of the estate until the further order of the Court is continued; the other parts are dissolved, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

By Judge Fancher.

Swift vs. Brown; judgment granted.

American National Bank vs. Westervelt et al.; reference ordered to try the whole issue.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 8.

By Judge Van Vorst.

The Forty-second and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company; order overruling demurrer.

Adams vs. Tait; motion granted and reference ordered.

Degrau vs. Demarest; order granted.

Nelson vs. Guling; there is no sufficient reason assigned for advancing this action out of its regular order on the calendar where it is likely soon to be reached.

Harrigan vs. Harrigan; motion for alimony and counsel fee granted.

Lord vs. Davison; judgment set aside upon condition that defendant within five days pay costs of same and ten dollars, costs of opposing this motion and serve answer to the complaint.

Cordoza vs. Jacks; default set aside and defendants allowed to answer upon payment, within ten days of plaintiff's costs and disbursements, subsequent thereto the Sheriff's fees on the execution and $10 costs of this action.

Seaman vs. Jessup; motion granted and reference ordered.

Spring vs. Day; relaxation ordered.

Simmons vs. Lyons; motion denied.

Butler vs. Morgan; papers are insufficient to justify order of satisfaction of judgment.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 153.—*City of New-Orleans* vs. *Myra Clark Gaines.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Louisiana. —This case grows out of the attempt of Mrs. Gaines to collect the revenues of the property decreed to her by this court in 1868.

The question of fruits and revenues was referred to a Master in Chancery for examination and report, Mrs. Gaines attending and conducting the examination in person, against an array of able counsel representing the city.

The Master's report coming in, the city filed exceptions thereto, that he refused to consider questions of prescription in favor of the city, and did not find that the city was entitled to the value of the improvements placed upon the property recovered from it, and the rents and profits resulting from such improvements.

The Circuit Court overruled these exceptions and entered a decree in accordance with the report, and it is from that decree that this appeal is taken, the objection to the amounts reported being that they are hypothetical, mythical, and erroneous.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VIENNA

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION

1873.

THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

American Department

will be published immediately. A limited number of advertisements will be received from exhibitors and from the general public.

Application should be made at once to this office, where information will be given and specimen pages furnished.

Cuts of Machinery, &c., intended for insertion in the Catalogue, must be furnished by advertisers, and forwarded without delay, with full explanations.

EBEN BREWER,

No. 51 Chambers-st.,

New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. —Steamers MORRO CASTLE and COLUMBIA, at auction. By virtue of two several writs of venditions exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New-York, I will sell, at public auction, A. J. Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1873, on board thereof, at Pier No. 4 North River, New-York City, the steamers MORRO CASTLE and COLUMBIA, (known as Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamers,) their tackle, apparel and furniture.

Description—MORRO CASTLE—Brig rigged; deck saloon; measurement, 1,680 tons; draft, 15 feet; breadth, 40 feet; depth, 23 feet; metaled in 1872; boilers nearly new; cylinder, 70,12.

COLUMBIA—Brig rigged; deck saloon; measurement, 1,371 tons; draft, 13 feet; material, oak and chestnut, iron strappings; length, 230 feet; breadth, 35 feet; depth, 23 feet; metaled in 1872; cylinder, 55,11; boilers nearly new.

These steamers are in perfect order, and ready for sea. Terms 20 per cent. cash at time of purchase; balance within three days, when Marshal's bill of sale will be given.—Brooklyn, March 1, 1873.

S. B. HARLOW, United States Marshal E. D. of New-York.

GOODRICH & WHEELER, Proctors for Libelants, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—EASTERN DISTRICT of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAMS, HARRIS & CO., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at the sales-rooms No. 391 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on the 17th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of furs, parasols, straw goods, caps, &c., &c., &c., composing the stock in trade of the aforesaid bankrupts.

ISAAC F. BISSELL, Assignee, &c.

By R. A. CLARK & CO. Auctioneers, At store No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

THE SALE OF RICH SILVER-WARE and fine Table Cutlery will continue daily the coming week, sale commencing at 10½ A. M. Goods on exhibition previous to sale. Every article warranted first-class, and to be sold without reserve.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court.—I will expose for sale, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, March 13, 1873, at the foot of 108th-st., East River, about 300 tons of Fall's Patent Fertilizer. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

THOMAS J. CUMMINS, Deputy Sheriff.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until March 10 next, for supplying to the Erie Railway Company, 5,000 reams paper, more or less, for the current year, to be supplied as required for use, and in about the following proportions, delivered in New-York, subject to inspection:

1,500 reams 11lb. Cap, 12x16.
100 reams 13lb. Cap, 14½x17, (No. 311.)
300 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17.
300 reams 16lb. Cap, 14x17.
100 reams 18lb. Cap, 14x17.
50 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17, pink.
50 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17, yellow.
300 reams 22lb. No. 42, 16x26.
450 reams 22lb. W. bill, 17x22.
100 reams 28lb. W. bill, 17x24.
250 reams 30lb. W. bill, 17x24.
300 reams 14lb. D. letter, 16x20.
300 reams 20lb. D. letter, 16x20.
100 reams 28lb. Time-table, 20x28, to be worked wet.
100 reams 28lb. Time-table, 22x31½, to be worked wet.
300 reams 16lb. Ticket-sales, 16½x18.
100 reams 22lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 24lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 26lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 24lb. D. W. bill, 19x24.
100 reams 14lb. Com. Letter, 11½x18.
100 reams 10lb. Packet Post, 11½x18.
50 reams 36lb. Double Cap, 17x30.

Samples of any quality required will be furnished on application at this office, and any other information in regard to the same.

L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D ST. NEW-YORK, March 8, 1873.

Written proposals will be received until MONDAY, 17th inst., for supplying to the Erie Railway Company, for the current year, 1,000 kegs, more or less, of square and hexagon nuts, cold and hot pressed, of best quality, as required from time to time. Also for supplying, as above, fifty tons, more or less, of cast steel for tools, and frog steel in bars, plates and points, as required for use for current year, all to be subject to inspection and rejection if not satisfactory. Any further information will be furnished on application at this office.

L. L. LOCKWOOD, PURCHASING AGENT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $30,000 CASH, to increase capital in one of the best located and well-established lumber-yards, now doing a good business in New-York City; with above amount could be largely increased. Principals only treated with; answers addressed to G. E., Box No. 143 *Times* Office for four days.

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE WEST would like a situation with a first-class New-York house, with chance to invest capital when thoroughly acquainted with the business; has been three years in the hardware trade, and can give good references. Address N. B. SHELDON, Cleveland, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the imitations and counterfeits, offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognised by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, while the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary-shop. BUY ONLY OF RESPECTABLE HOUSES.

L. FUNKE, JR., sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., Post-office Box No. 1,029. New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

YOUNG LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 64 Irving-place, corner 18th-st.—Persons seeking governesses, teachers, copyists, saleswomen, seamstresses, machine operators, or companions, can be well supplied by calling at the above address; references required.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL EMPLOYERS

In City and country supplied with servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, By J. W. CARPENTER, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl, as chamber-maid or waitress; excellent reference. Apply at No. 216 West 29th-st., Room No. 5.

COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 69 East 10th-st., (formerly Bible House,) have first-class Southern help now awaiting situations.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, who has her own machine, and can do all kinds of sewing, a pleasant, permanent home, where she can have her little boy, two and a half years of age; the best references. Call on or address Dress-maker, No 40 East 10th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT dress-maker; can cut, fit, trim; wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day; terms moderate. Address A. B., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY A YOUNG COLored woman, competent hair-dresser; hair dressed in all the latest modes; permanent work $2 50 per week. Call at No. 128 West 30th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, the fine washing of a few families, ladies' or gentlemen's; flannels and blankets scoured equal to new. Call or address at any time. Laundress, No. 147 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle; no objection to the country; has good references. Apply at 721 6th-av.

MALES.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COPYists, mechanics, laborers, porters, office boys, or any kind of male labor, are requested to apply to W. B. Churchill, at No. 134 Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., personally or by letter; no charge to employer or employe; office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 1½ to 3½ P. M., daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

COACHMAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS CApable young man as coachman and groom, plain gardener, and generally useful man; is neat, intelligent, and respectable; tries to please, and will be highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; German, married man, no family; of long experience; understands his business in all its branches; excellent driver; will be found sober, respectable and willing; best City references. Address ADAM, Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, without any family; first-class reference from a first-class New-York family; thoroughly acquainted with the Newport and City driving. Can be seen at harness-maker's, 4th-av., and 9th-st., Monday and Tuesday.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNderstands his business in all its branches; fifteen years' reference from last place. Address or call on J. C., No. 140 West 18th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS coachman; best references. Call or address Thomas, No. 32 East 32d-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, thoroughly practical in all departments; greenhouse grape-growing; all kinds of work out-doors; would take charge of the farm if required. Address F. L., in the florist store, No. 878 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO understands the care and management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, vegetables, and fruit-growing, &c.; can lay out gardens; best testimonials. Address J. E., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (Protestant), as gardener; fully understands all branches; three years' reference. Address G. S. No. 92 Union-st., South Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) as waiter or valet; would take care of an invalid gentleman; first-class City reference. Address Valet, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, AGED twenty-eight, a situation as book-keeper or clerk, or to assist generally in office or store. Call or address G. Richards, No. 33 Crosby-st., Room No. 18, New-York City.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, entry clerk, or assistant book-keeper; can give the best City reference; salary moderate to commence with. Address G. M. T., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE HARDware business, as clerk or entry clerk; understands the business, and can give good references. Address Hardware, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

ENERGETIC, RELIABLE BUSINESS men can realize good incomes soliciting life insurance for a liberal City company; salaries will be paid to first-class men with undoubted references. Address LIFE INSURANCE, Box No. 5,790 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY plainly to assist in the preparation of Wilson's Business Directory. Address in writing of the applicant, stating references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 52 Greene-st. Applications in person not attended to.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR MARCH!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway, Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275 cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS.

"*Special Safe Offer.*"

Merchants, dealers, and all wishing to buy Pianos are solicited to write for Information, Circulars, and Price Lists. GUARANTEE UNLIMITED AND SATISFACTION ASSURED by our "*Special Safe Offer.*" Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. have REMOVED to 25 UNION-SQUARE, where they offer a full assortment of their celebrated CABINET ORGANS. FIFTY STYLES, $55 to $500 and upward, each. They undertake to furnish the CHEAPEST as well as BEST instruments of this class. ORGANS RENTED, with privilege to purchase, or SOLD FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS. *Illustrated Catalogues free.*

AT HAINES BROS.',

No. 27 Union-square, First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

A BEAUTIFUL IRON-FRAME PIANOforte—$125; modern improvements, fully guaranteed, magnificent seven-octave, rosewood, overstrung, carved legs, &c.; immense sacrifice. GOLDSMITH'S piano-forte ware-rooms, No. 7 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

SIGNOR MAURIZIO GIANNETTI (late from Florence, Italy,) has opened an Italian singing-school at No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st. Application received at W. HALL & SON, No. 751 Broadway.

GREATEST BARGAINS IN NEW and second-hand pianos and organs ever offered. Sold on small monthly installments; rented, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

S. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS, and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, at VERY LOW PRICES for cash. Payments by Installments, if Desired.

STORAGE

FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, AND PAINTINGS; also, for CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., at the NEW FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE, NOS. 102 TO 114 EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV. TRUNKS, CASES, and other packages containing articles of EXTRA VALUE can be stored with SAFETY at low rates.

PERSONS can forward their goods from any part of EUROPE or AMERICA direct to this warehouse. THE PUBLIC is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.

JOHN H. MORRELL, OWNER AND PROPRIETOR.

PLATE-GLASS MIRRORS

For sale, two extra-size gilt frame mantel glasses; one large gilt frame pier glass, and one very large oval glass, gilt frame. These glasses are suitable for hotel or store purposes, at BATTERSON'S Furniture Storage Establishment, 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH Water-cooler.—The best meat, fruit, and ice preserver in the world; highest award American Institute, 1867, 1869, 1871. A. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer, Nos. 224 and 226 West 23d-st., New-York. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make on MONDAY, March 10, large additions to their POPULAR STOCKS of FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRUSSELS CARPETS, $1 75 per yard. English Tapestry Brussels, best quality, $1 25. ROYAL WILTONS, $2 50 and $2 75, upward. FRENCH MOQUETTES, very handsome, $2 50 and $3.

And they will exhibit a large assortment of the latest and choicest designs of FRENCH MOQUETTE AND ENGLISH BRUSSELS, WILTON, AND VELVET Carpetings.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Best quality Brocatels, 64 inches wide, only $7 per yard.

Satin Damask, same width, only $9, per yard, upward.

Tapestries, Terrys, Reps.

Pekinades, $1 50 per yard, upward.

Elegant Embroidered LACE CURTAINS.

NOTTINGHAM do., Beautiful CRETONNES, new designs, suitable for CURTAINS and FURNITURE COVERINGS, 50c. per yard, upward.

TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO-COVERS.

An immense stock of IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, TOWELINGS, &c.

B'WAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will add on MONDAY, March 10, to their Popular Stock of

Silks,

exhibited on the CENTRE COUNTER of the ROTUNDA,

250 pieces BLACK GROUND and GRISAILLE STRIPED Silks, at $1 per yard, value $1 50.

150 pieces PLAIN BLACK SILK, a heavy, excellent article, $1 50 per yard, value $2.

300 pieces ditto, for $1 75 to $4 50 in price, equally attractive.

An immense stock of PLAIN COLORED SILKS, in 100 New Tints, from $2 25 upward.

The newest and choicest NOVELTIES in DRESS GOODS, *at extremely popular prices.*

Their Mourning Department is replete with every desirable fabric.

COURTAULD'S ENGLISH CREPES, largely reduced.

IMPORTED ENGLISH and FRENCH WHITE GOODS, REPLENISHED AT LOWER PRICES THAN LAST YEAR.

An elegant collection of Watteau SASH RIBBON.

DOUBLE-FACED NECK RIBBONS, entirely new, together with an immense stock of PLAIN and FANCY Hosiery, Silk and Merino Under-wear, &c.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Under SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT, in which orders for MOURNING, as well as BALL; RECEPTION, CARRIAGE, and PROMENADE DRESSES, are executed in One to Three Days' Notice, without disappointment. *Warranted in style and elegance equal, if not superior, to any foreign production. Charges extremely moderate.*

B'WAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are daily exhibiting elegant novelties in ready-made BLACK and COLORED SILK

Suits,

$50 each, upward.

MOHAIR, POPLIN, and SATINE ditto, made in the latest style, $14 each, upward. Elegant styles Swiss Muslin Party Suits, $19 each, upward. An immense stock of Misses' and Children's PIQUE SUITS. The latest NOVELTIES in Plain and Embroidered CLOTH SACQUES, CLOAKS, &c. FLOWERS ENGARNITURE for Evening Dresses, choice in styles, $5 each, upward.

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls,

$25 each, upward.

STELLA ditto, very beautiful, $50 each, upward. EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in every description of Lace Goods, Trimming Laces, Llama Sacques, Embroideries, Hamburg Edgings, Scallop Trimmings, at a Large Reduction from Former Prices.

LADIES' and MISSES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS at a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT complete with every novelty at reduced prices.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES in Broadcloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Cheviots, &c.

B'WAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., From Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, March 11.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, March 13.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, March 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will sail on March 8.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers; for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

Steam-ship CITY OF MEXICO, will leave for Havana, via. Nassau, on THURSDAY, March 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River. For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES E. SCOFIELD, assignee of the estate and effects of WARD E. ROBINSON, bankrupt, plaintiff, and JONATHAN A. WHITE and others, defendants.—On bill.—In equity, to enforce equitable claim on real property.

District of New-Jersey, ss.: It appearing to the Court that process of subpoena to appear and answer the plaintiff's bill hath been duly issued and returned to the 18th day of February, A. D. 1873, duly served upon Alfred H. Peters, Ernest L. Meyer, Emma T. B. Meyer, and George F. Meyer, her husband, and James S. Robinson and Rosa, his wife, and Joseph M. Osborne, seven of the defendants therein, and the Marshal of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, having returned the other defendants, Jonathan A. White, Chauncey Kilmer, George E. Halleck, Robert Robinson, John T. Lee, Nathan Hasen, and Ward E. Robinson, not found in said district, and it appearing that said last-mentioned defendants are not inhabitants of or found within said district, and have not voluntarily appeared to the said suit.

It is, on motion of C. E. Scofield, solicitor of plaintiff, ordered by the Court that such absent defendants, and each and every one of them, do appear, plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill on or before the 18th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that this order be served on the said defendants respectively, if practicable, wherever found, within ten days from the date hereof, and if such personal service is not practicable, then that a copy of this order be published in the Jersey City *Times*, a newspaper printed at Jersey City, in said district, and in *The New-York Times*, a newspaper printed in the City of New-York, for five days successively, the last publication to be at least one week before the day herein appointed for appearance.

Witness, the Honorable John T. Nixon, {L. S.} Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof at Trenton, in said district, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1873. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS, DRESS-GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES, KID GLOVES, &c.

We will open on MONDAY, and offer during the week, the following assortments of new Spring Goods, recently received by European steamers:

SILKS.—All the novelties in Spring Shades of SILKS for street wear; also, the newest and most delicate tints of EVENING SILKS.

DRESS GOODS.—Our lines of Spring Dress Goods comprise Japanese SILKS, in plain colors and large variety of new stripes; TISSUE and GRENADINE SOIE, the mode for Polonaise; colored Parisiennes; satin-striped CRAPE; FOULARDS with polka dots; Irish and French POPLINS; POPLIN ALPACAS in entirely new shades; Spring PLAIDS; PONGEES, real and imitation; CASHMERES, SATINS, SERGES, &c., &c. Also, CAMEL'S HAIR POLONAISE, BAPTISTE ROBES, embroidered; this fabric is one of the most recherche articles in the market. Also, EMBROIDERIES and LACES of every description.

GLOVES.—Full lines of Kid and other Gloves. The newest Spring styles and colors of the celebrated Trefousse Lock-stitched Glove; English Lisle Gloves, one to four buttons; together with a full assortment of all other desirable Gloves.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST. GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

FANCY SILKS.

1873. SPRING 1873.

COLORED SILKS.

FANCY COLORED, BLACK, GRAY, AND WHITE GROUNDS, THE DESIGNS OF WHICH, FOR STYLE AND RARITY, CANNOT FAIL TO MEET WITH THE ADMIRATION OF ALL.

CLEAR WHITE GROUNDS, DECIDED BLACK STRIPES, $1 25.

GRAY AND BLACK STRIPES AND CHECKS, $1.

COLORED SILKS, LATEST PARIS SHADES.

20-INCH GROS GRAIN, IN GOOD COLORS, $1 50 PER YARD.

24-INCH GROS GRAIN, NEWEST SHADES, $2 75 AND $3.

ENTIRELY THE PRODUCTION OF THIS SPRING.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT.

THE CELEBRATED BONNET'S SATIN FINISH, $2 and $2 25; WARRANTED GENUINE JAMES McCREERY & CO. "FAMILY SILK," $2 25, $2 50, &c., HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY OUR OLDEST PATRONS. OTHER GOOD MAKES AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 10TH., IN THEIR LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

NEW STYLES IN LADIES' SUITS FOR THE SPRING, JUST RECEIVED BY LATE STEAMERS.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LINEN AND PIQUE DRESSES, AND SUITS FOR CHILDREN.

DRESSES AND SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN THE BEST STYLES, AND IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.

CORSETS AND UNDER-CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, NOW READY.

INFANTS' WARDROBES IN STOCK, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, OR MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 10TH, THEIR SPRING IMPORTATION OF REAL LACES COMPRISING

REAL FRENCH GUIPURE and CHANTILLY THREAD LACE, POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, and VALENCINNES LACES, MALTESE, CLUNY, ITALIAN, VALENCIENNES, and FRENCH BLOND LACES, in all widths. POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, and VALENCIENNES CAPES, FICHUS, BARBES, COIFFURES, FLOUNCES, HDKFS., SLEEVES, COLLARS, TIES, &c., &c., in the newest designs.

Also, a splendid stock of EMBROIDERED HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, FRENCH EMBROIDERED BANDS, RUFFLINGS, PLAITINGS, SWISS and APPLIQUE TIDIES, ROMAN and SASH RIBBONS, &c., &c., in all the new shades.

SOLE AGENTS for the CELEBRATED ORIGINAL JOUVIN KID GLOVE.

In all the New Spring Shades, from one to six buttons.

A PARISIAN NOVELTY.

Among newly patented inventions just introduced into this country from Paris, where it has been in use for several years, is that of Printing old Dresses of silk and all other fabrics in colored figures on a black ground, or black on colored, according to fancy. By this process an old dress can be made not only to look as well as new, but is actually converted into one of an entirely different appearance after the fabric has been either cleaned or scoured or dyed any color or black. The printing is done in colors or white or black design, or pattern ordered. The colors are warranted fast, so that the goods may be washed if necessary. Some beautiful specimens of the work in the exquisite small sprays, stars, and Greek squares, so fashionable this Spring, as well as various other patterns are on exhibition now at the office of the manufacturers', introducers', and patentees,

Messrs. H. BONGRAND & CO., No. 1,183 Broadway.

OPENING WEEK.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st. Lasts until SATURDAY. The "MAGIC COSTUME" creates a perfect furore of applause. IMPORTED NOVELTIES. SUPERB TOILETS. Everything New. Patterns with Cloth Models now ready. Subscribe now for SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR, just out, $1 a year. Premium of $1 worth of patterns free to each subscriber. BEST FASHIONS magazine in the WORLD.

A. BURDETTE SMITH, 914 Broadway, New-York, Post-office Box No. 5,055.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30; ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 8, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:30 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:28 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:49, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, Corner 19th-st.,

Are constantly receiving all the BEST MAKES and NEWEST STYLES of French, English and American CARPETINGS.

To which they invite the attention of their customers and purchasers generally.

Hotels and Steam-boats Carpeted and Upholstered in the best manner and on the most favorable terms by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, Corner 19th-st., New-York.

Spring and Summer Dress Goods, &c., &c.

MONDAY, March 10, will be offered the finest stock in the City of

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN BATISTE.
STRIPED AND FIGURED GAZE CHAMBRAIS.
PLAIN AND STRIPED ALGERINES, GRENADINES.
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES AND LAWNS.
INDIA AND FRENCH SERGES.
FANCY-COLORED SILKS.
FANCY, PLAIN AND SERGE FOULARDS.
PLAIN-COLORED SILKS.
BLACK SILKS, ALL QUALITIES AND MAKES.
RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND H'DKFS.
PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

India Camel's Hair Shawls.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, March 10, an elegant stock of OPEN CENTRE AND FILLED SQUARE SHAWLS, in unsurpassed quality, design, and coloring, suitable FOR SPRING WEAR, forming the finest assortment ever before offered.

A large collection of STRIPED INDIA LONG SHAWLS, in all the VARIOUS QUALITIES AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Also, a complete stock of FRENCH CASHMERE AND WOOL SHAWLS of every description now open.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR

SHAWLS & SCARFS,

FINE LACES,

French Embroideries,

&c., &c.

J. A. CONNOR & CO.

1,151 Broadway, N. Y.,

Have now ready their Spring importation of the above specialities, which they are offering at extremely low prices.

All our selections have been carefully made.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK,

And special inducements are offered as to quality and price.

All orders will receive careful supervision and prompt attention.

J. A. CONNOR & CO.,

1,151 Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SPRING OPENING.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY CORNER OF 9TH-ST.,

Will make a special opening on MONDAY of 1,000 BLACK CASHMERE AND CLOTH GARMENTS suitable for early Spring wear; also novelties in LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

NEW MOURNING GOODS, BLACK SILKS, WASHING MATERIALS FOR COSTUMES. Entirely new, many exclusive and not to be found elsewhere. Ladies in quest of novelties and specialties are invited to examine our stock as they will always find something new and different from other houses.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT

Replete with every requisite at reasonable prices.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Special attention given to WEDDING OUTFITS, MOURNING ORDERS and DRESS-MAKING of every description for Ladies and Children.

EMBROIDERED CAMEL'S HAIR POLONAISES and DOLMANS, unmade in new shades and beautiful designs at $30 and upwards.

BOUDIER'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, a new assortment. HOSIERY selling off to close the department.

SPECIAL SALE.

500 BERLIN COSTUMES, consigned to us, will be sold at half price. They are the greatest bargains we ever had.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

NOTICE.—NAVY BLUE ENGLISH WATERPROOF CLOTH, just received, very desirable and scarce.

GRENADINES, GRENADINES.

WARRANTED PURE SILK and WOOL

300 PIECES, TWO YARDS WIDE, $1 25, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2. FINEST IMPORTED, $2 50. THE ABOVE PRICES ARE JUST HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.

JACKSON'S,

CORNER BROADWAY & WAVERLEY-PLACE.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,

now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,

Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of..$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., NO. 14 WALL-ST., N. Y.

ANDREWS & CO., NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits

issued, both in STERLING, on

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

AND IN FRANCS, ON PARIS.

UNDER THE SAME LETTER.

CIRCULAR NOTES

of £10, £20, and £50 on the

UNION BANK, OF LONDON.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS; EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents:

CITY BANK OF LONDON,

AND WEINER WECHSLER BANK, VIENNA.

DO INVESTORS, CAPITALISTS, AND speculators know that mortgages are not taxed in Hudson County, New-Jersey, and that they are taxed in New-York and Brooklyn?

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 122 BOWERY AND NO. 200 BROADWAY.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five directors and three inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DO ALL FOREIGNERS KNOW THAT aliens in New-York and Brooklyn cannot legally convey property to any party whatever, but that they can legally and absolutely convey property in Hudson County, New-Jersey?

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau-st., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 17th of March.

By order of the Board.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY due March 1, 1873, will be paid at the office of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

D. E. CULVER, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—IN MADISON-st., near Bedford-av.—A three-story, high-stoop, with piazza, base and sub-cellar frame-house, brick-filled, hot and cold water throughout, fine bath-room, two water-closets, heater, range, tubs, &c.; complete in every respect; size about 20x40x100; price only $6,500, worth $7,500; only $2,500 in cash wanted; also a similar house in Van Buren-st., near Franklin-av. Call on or address at once, F. R. WELLES, No. 192 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—$3,800—A TWO-STORY BRICK basement and sub-cellar frame house—eight rooms, water and gas; house in good order throughout; within two minutes' walk of three lines of cars. Apply on the premises, No. 230 12th-st., South Brooklyn, or of YOUNIE BROTHERS, Carpenters, No. 71 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The handsome three-story residence No. 28 2d-place, Brooklyn, thirty-four feet wide, (double;) desirable in all respects; immediate possession if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Administrator, on the premises, or No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

FOR SALE.—$7,000 WILL BUY A FIRST-class brick dwelling, containing ten rooms, with modern improvements, only ten blocks from ferries to Grand and Roosevelt sts., New-York; good location; easy terms. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

A MODERATE-PRICED HOUSE, excellent location, for sale.—Three-story high-stoop brick house, on President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; lot 22x100 feet; convenient to cars and ferries. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 12 A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWENTY lots, with 102 feet of bulkhead, on New Town Creek, near Meeker-av., Williamsburg.
Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

$8.500 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brown-stone English basement-house; all improvements; Sackett-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. HENRY STEVENSON, No. 330 Court-st., near Sackett-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A. WARNER PLATT,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

NO. 115 BROADWAY.

Having revised my lists for the Spring, I am now prepared to offer lots, in large or small plots, on every street and avenue in the upper part of the City.

WEST SIDE AND HARLEM PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.

A large number of first-class and medium houses in the most desirable locations, at decided bargains.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLlowing choice lots at reasonable prices:
5th-av., near 40th-st., three lots.
Madison-av., corner 93d-st., four lots.
4th-av., entire front, near 70th-st.
Madison-av., corner 80th-st., with lot in rear.
3d-av., corner 96th-st., seven full lots.
72d-st., near 3d-av., four full lots.
71st-st., near 2d-av., two full lots.
67th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., fine plot.
8th-av., near 57th-st., four full lots.
7th av., above 110th-st., full front.
8th-av., near 96th-st., entire front, with two in rear.
Boulevard, several desirable plots near 78th, 100th, 110th, 130th, 140th, 141st, and 151st sts.
141st-st., near Boulevard, 8 lots, full size.
99th-st., near the Park, two lots, 25x100.5.
Riverside Park, six lots, near 96th-st.
Further particulars of
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

A GENTEEL FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone residence, 21.6x55; lot 100 feet. Frescoed and thoroughly overhauled at a cost of $5,000; agreeably near 5th-av. in that desirable block on 48th-st. $35,000 only, with carpets, gas fixtures, and pier mirrors. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Nos. 226 5th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

A PERFECT BIJOU RESIDENCE ON 5th-av., wonderfully well arranged, built by eminent architects in the most substantial and elaborate manner; dining-room and butler's pantry extension. Price $68,000, with elegant mirrors and gas-fixtures. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front house on Columbia College lease; extra size, on West 49th-st., near 5th-av.; hard-wood finish on basement and parlor floors; house well and substantially built by owner for his own occupancy. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

A NEW, SUPERIOR-BUILT, AND elegantly-finished four-story house, three rooms deep, with a perpetual right to space and side windows; unsurpassed location, overlooking the Park, No. 1 East 62d-st.; price far below its value if taken immediately. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot on West 53d-st., near 5th-av.; basement and back parlor finished in fine walnut; front parlor and mirrors in parlors entire rosewood. For permits and further particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

$47.500 FOR A FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, three doors from 5th-av., below 42d-st.; the house is 22x55x100, handsomely frescoed, with carpets, mirrors, and cornices. This is an opportunity seldom offered to get a good home. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR WEST 23D-STREET FERry, a first-class five-story building, covering four lots, with 100 horse-power engine and 120 horse-power boiler, heated throughout with steam, in complete order, &c.; suitable for any manufacturing purpose. Address, for ten days, COMPLETE FACTORY, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

NO. 781 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE THE Central Park, between 62d and 63d sts. for sale.—A first-class four-story brown-stone front house, handsomely frescoed; heated with hot water; house 25x65; lot 25x108 feet. Inquire of WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement house No. 513 West 23d-st., built by days' work, and in first-class order; terms easy; immediate possession if desired. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-Place.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN EAST 37TH-st., near Lexington-av.—Four story, brown stone, high stoop, 20x50x98.9, hard wood, marble hall, built for owner's use, nearly new; price only $30,000. For sale by OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND MANsard-roof high-stoop brown-stone house on Murray Hill, near Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements; can be bought at a bargain. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

FOR SALE—ONE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50, corner house; five four-story and basement high stoop brown-stone houses, 16x50; two four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, 13x55; corner Lexington-av. and 71st-st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—5TH-AV., CORNER 44TH-ST—Extra-sized commodious houses, built in best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner. The prices asked are very low, as as inspection will prove. For particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house on the north side of 74th-st., third house west of Madison-av. Size, 25x60; lot 102; finished in hard woods in the most superb manner. Party will be on the premises to show the same every afternoon from 1 to 5.

FIFTY-THREE LOTS AT FORT WASHINGTON, HEIGHTS, overlooking the Parade Ground, Hudson and Harlem Rivers, for sale at $1,300 per lot. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

SIXTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR GRAND BOULEVARD—2 Lots for sale at $3.750 each; very cheap; terms easy; no rock; below grade. F. G & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, 20.6 front, West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; two-story extension and all modern improvements. Address A. D. W. BALDWIN, No. 105 Broadway.

A RARE BARGAIN—DESIRABLE RESIdence, West 34th-st., near 9th-av., will be sold for much less than its real value, owner going South to reside. Apply Monday to H. ERWIN, St. Denis Hotel.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—A NEW AND elegant brown-stone house, 42x65 and 35 feet extension, with new and elegant furniture; price and terms reasonable. Also others on the avenue, $60,000 to $300,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SOUTH WEST CORNER 78TH-st. and Madison-av., Nos. 343 and 347 East 62d-st., Nos. 27 and 31 East 65th-st., Nos. 23 to 29 East 64th-st.; extra cabinet finish, wall and pier glasses. Apply to S. M. STYLES & SONS.

FOR SALE—NOS. 57 AND 59 THOMPSON-ST., each lot 32½x100; this property with the buildings, will be sold together or separately at a low price. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; will be sold cheap if applied for at once. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot on West 33d-st., near 5th-av.; house in good order; size, 22.6x60; lot 98.9. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot on West 34th-st., near Broadway; full size, in good order. For particulars and permits, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

SOME OF THE BEST-BUILT AND finest-finished houses in the City, are those on 64th-st., near Madison-av.; massive stone fronts; inside finish, cabinet-work; built by S. M. STYLES & SONS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 28 WEST 36th-st., near 5th-av., three-story high-stoop house, with or without the furniture; desirably located for a physician or dentist. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE south-west corner of Houston and Thompson sts.; size, 70x75. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or H. F. WOODWARD, No. 23 Carmine-st.

FOR SALE—57TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., four story, high stoop, brown stone, first class; size 25x85x100; price, including carpets, chandeliers, and mirrors, $125,000. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av.

$15.000.—FOR SALE—THREE-story high-stoop, with stone rails, bay window, walnut doors; handsomely finished. Also, a small house; terms easy. Apply at No. 326 West 46th-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $16,000—THE CHEAPEST four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in the Sixteenth Ward, on 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. S. B. MERRILL & Co., 64 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE—26TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av., three story, high stoop, brown stone; size 20x 50x100; price $25,000. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

A FEW EXTRA BUILT HOUSES, near 5th-av., from 46th to 66th-st., from 16 to 28 feet wide. at reasonable rates. For particulars apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—A FINE brown-stone English-basement house, No. 162 West 34th-st; price and terms reasonable. Apply at the house or to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

CENTRAL-AV.—18 LOTS NEAR JUDGE SMITH'S HOTEL. Only $10,000. A bargain for some one. For sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD, SOUTH OF 72d-st., facing an open Plaza, 6 Lots, 100x150 ft., for sale at $100,000. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

CHAMBERS-ST.—FOR SALE CHEAP, the five-story building, No. 108 Chambers-st.; size 25x75; near Church-st. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 231 Broadway, Room No. 10.

A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, four-story, high stoop, choice location, 60th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; price reasonable. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE ON 5TH, 6TH, 7TH, 8TH, 9th, and 10th avs., Grand Boulevard, and adjacent streets. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 106 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWO LOTS ON 110TH-ST., AND ONE lot in the rear on 111th-st., between Fourth and Madison avs., for sale cheap, and on easy terms if bought at once. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

QUICK TRANSIT.

Choice WESTCHESTER County PROPERTY.

ON

HUDSON, HARLEM, and NEW-HAVEN Railroads, and on the line of the New-York, Boston, and Montreal Railroad.

PLOTS OF ALL SIZES

at prices worthy of investigation.

COUNTRY-SEATS, VILLAGE PROPERTY, &c.

BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

A MOST DESIRABLE AND COMPLETE residence for sale at Harrison's, Westchester County, twenty-two miles from New-York, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and one mile from Harrison's and Rye Stations. This place embraces about 100 acres of fertile land, laid out handsomely, and commanding an elevated position overlooking the Sound and surrounding country. The dwelling-house is 50 feet square, with piazza 12 feet wide, three stories and basement, about twenty rooms, bath-rooms, closets, &c.; hot and cold water in house, also furnace and grates; the house is in most perfect order; the out-buildings comprise a large stable, ten stalls, barns, with stalls for twenty-eight head of cattle, gardener's and farmer's houses, ice-house, tool-house, &c., large grapery, with choicest varieties of vines, large garden, and orchard containing over 100 standard pear-trees and eight acres of apples of different varieties; ice and fish-pond covering two acres. This place will be sold low, and upon easy terms, the owner being about to make Europe his permanent place of residence. For particulars, &c., apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

NEAR HIGH BRIDGE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,

On the line of the Hudson River Railroad, and within twenty-five minutes of 42d-st.,

Two or three elegantly-furnished houses, with all the conveniences, such as gas, water, billiard-room, fine stables, &c.

Also,

Unfurnished cottages and houses, ranging from $800 to $1,500 rent per year.

Most of the above have splendid views of the Harlem River and Valley.

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

REAL ESTATE INVESTORS, INSTITUTES, COLLEGES.—We are enabled to offer for sale a most valuable and handsome property of over 100 acres, with a very large water-front, overlooking Hell Gate and this City, close to depot of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, (now nearly completed,) and within nine miles of the City Hall, or one hour by Harlem, steam-boat and drive. The property is admitted by all to be the finest on the Sound, or in Westchester County. As a site for an institution, it cannot be surpassed.

Terms and price will command attention.

Full particulars from sole agents of the estate.

F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

REMEMBER THAT THE HEALTHY AND beautiful country homes of Weehawken, North Bergen, Greenville and Bayonne, in Hudson County, N. J., on the eastern cliffs and western slopes of the Palisades have inland and ocean views unsurpassed in the world, the most distant homes being reached from New-York City Hall by steam in half the time it takes to reach Central and Prospect Parks; life and property are secure; rents and fares are low; churches and school-houses are numerous; mortgages are not taxed; aliens can hold and convey property, and the average rate of taxation is less than 1.50 on a ten per cent. valuation.

GREENWICH, CONN.—COUNTRY RESIdence of the subscriber, with 5 acres of land House 50x45 feet and extension 30x22 feet; planned by Calvert Vaux. Built in best manner and in fine order, having every convenience, together with never-failing supply of purest water, stables, carriage-house, and out-buildings. Ground laid out in lawn, walks, and flower-beds, evergreens, shrubs, and shade-trees. Garden stocked with every variety of fruits. Price much less than cost. Terms very easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COLONNADE DOUBLE house, on Long Island, two hours by South Side Railroad; substantially built, brick cellar, good stable and carriage-house; one acre of ground, with long frontage on the main road; ten minutes from station; same from South Bay, a beautiful view of which from the house; fishing, bathing, shooting, and sailing, and good neighbors; one of the best locations on the island. Address R. W. KENYON, Williamsburg (N. Y.) Post-office.

FOR SALE—26¼ ACRES OF LAND IN THE TWELFTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT INWOOD.—Magnificently located; on one side the Hudson River, and bounded on the other by Broadway, or Kingsbridge-road; the new boulevard runs through the property, making a large number of fine building sites, with unsurpassed view of the river, &c.

Further information can be had of
GEO. C. FLINT, No. 39½ Hudson-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT LYME, near Sound and Connecticut River.—Half mile from railroad and boat depot; two minutes' walk from churches, post-office, and stores; modern, thoroughly-built house, sixteen rooms, large attic, excellent cellar, basement kitchen, &c.; good barn, carriage-house, two wells, (never fail;) abundance of fruit and shade-trees; yard and garden, (about two acres;) excellent soil. Price low, and terms easy. Address J. H. BRODRICK, Lyme, Conn.

OIL-MILL FOR SALE, RENT, OR Lease—Containing nine Taylor's hydraulic presses, refinery, and cold presses attached, well adapted for manufacture of linseed-oil and other manufacturing purposes. The place is 200x200 feet, with 200 feet water-front; large buildings, easily accessible; rent, or, if willing to buy, price, moderate. Apply, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M., to J. M. KOEHLER, No. 133 Maiden-lane.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SPECulation.—143 acres, with valuable buildings, in Westchester County; only fifteen miles from 42d-st.; admirable for building sites, for residence, or an institution; charming view of Sound; perfectly healthy; station one and a half miles distant; new railroad now in progress will immensely increase value. Call for maps and particulars on OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE IN THE UP town of Newark. (Woodside,) a snug frame house, eight rooms, two stories; well built and hard-finished throughout; furnace in cellar, and water in kitchen and bath-room; lot 50x200; in a desirable locality, and but five minutes' walk from two railroads to New-York; price $5,000. For particulars, address C. H., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

A GOOD CHANCE.—THE HOMESTEAD belonging to Ebenezer Lyon, Esq., situated on north Broadway, Yonkers; will be rented for one or more years; from one to six acres of land will go with the house; there is plenty of fruit of all kinds; good stabling for horses, and ice-house filled. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Warburton-av., opposite Manor Hall, Yonkers, N. Y.

$5.000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, at Rahway, corner of Grand and Montgomery sts., two-story house, with extension, with front on Grand-st.; with a small amount of money expended, this property would pay large interest. RIKER, HESSE & CO., NO. 5 PINE-ST.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 52x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

REMEMBER THAT THE HEALTHY CITY homes of Jersey City, Hoboken and West Hoboken, in Hudson County, N. J., are more convenient to the New-York business man than the majority of homes in New-York and Brooklyn; that they are rapidly reached from eight different ferries by steam and horse cars; that the average rate of taxation in those cities is only about half what it is in New-York and Brooklyn; that life is safe and property secure, and that churches are numerous and school-houses abundant; mortgages are not taxed, and aliens can hold and convey property.

AT ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, WEST Orange, Orange Valley, Orange Mountain, Llewellen Park, Montrose, Bloomfield, and Montclair, property of all descriptions for sale, to rent, and exchange. Houses, furnished and unfurnished, to rent.
Apply to S. D. CONDIT, Brick Church Station, Orange.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—ATtractive shore front residence; eleven rooms, modern conveniences; first class neighborhood; extremely healthy; near depot; all trains; descriptive circular; $9,000. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—For sale, 1,312 acres first growth pine timber, &c., located in North-half Township 8, Hamilton County, New-York; price $7 per acre. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, or F. NORTON, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE, AT AN EXCEEDINGLY LOW price, a first-class farm; 280 acres, fine house, with buildings and farmer's house, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson; two hours from City; exchange in part. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON—FOR SALE, let, or lease, furnished or not; splendid house and coach-house; three acres of ground; five minutes' from station; all improvements. Inquire of A. D. REYNOLDS & CO., No. 92 Bleecker-st., New-York.

A.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ONE OF the finest places on Shrewsbury River, south of Red Bank; boating, bathing, fishing. For particulars apply to IRA O. MILLER, Room No. 8, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

WILL BUILDERS REMEMBER THAT Hudson County, New-Jersey, has no oppressive Building law, and that throughout the county there is urgent need of buildings of all grades? The building interests of New-York and Brooklyn are rapidly declining. Hudson County offers cheap labor, cheap material, rapid transportation, healthy land, fine views, and abundant returns.

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE.—All persons wanting to purchase or hire will find full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 659 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

$6.000, $8,000, $14,000, $17,000.—Brick Church Station, Orange, N. J.; thoroughly built; all improvements; near depot. G. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st.

FOR SALE AT STAATSBURGH—A first-class place, thirty-five acres; fine out-buildings, and extensive view of the Hudson; plenty of fruit and forest trees. Apply to the owner, No. 247 West 25th-st.

A HANDSOME WATER FRONT ON the Harlem River for sale by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

CHATHAM, N. J.—FOR SALE CHEAP, two lots; five minutes from depot. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED.

The residence of the late Jesse W. Benedict, at Audubon Park, Washington Heights, New-York City. This property occupies the entire block between 155th and 156th sts., and has a frontage on the Hudson with a commanding view both up and down the river; the house is large, and in perfect order; Croton water, gas, and every convenience and improvement; the stable is first-class; accommodation for six horses; grounds tastefully laid out with a great variety of shade trees; fountain, Summer-house, and everything requisite for an elegant residence.

For further particulars apply to
COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st., or
PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway,
Executors.

TO LET—ON THE LINE OF THE PENNSYLvania Railroad, one hour from foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts., five minutes from depot, a large and commodious dwelling-house, 25 rooms; gas in house; abundance of fruit, large and small; good vegetable garden; splendid shade; running brook in a grove on the premises; admirably situated for Summer boarders; house and out-buildings in complete order. Apply to THURSTON & JENNINGS, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

TO LET—FOR THREE YEARS, AT QUEENS, Long Island, within five minutes' walk of two railroad depots, a large and elegant dwelling-house, with fine surroundings, suitable for a gentleman's residence the year round; large stables, carriage-houses, and out-houses; greenhouse, grapery, fine garden, abundance of all kinds of very choice fruits and flowers, and everything appertaining to a first-class residence; rent, $1,500 per year. Apply at No. 245 West 52d-st.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON BROADWAY, IN full view of the Hudson, to let, furnished, complete, a beautiful French slate roof house, containing all modern improvements, eight bedrooms, besides parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen, laundry, &c.; two stables and carriage-house, nice grounds, house beautifully painted in fresco, furniture all new, and everything in perfect order. Photographs and particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

TO CLERKS, SALESMEN, AND PERSONS DEPENDING ON SALARIES.—Williamsburgh and Nineteenth Ward dwellings to rent at $500 and upward; $6,000 and upward will buy you a home, making a safe twenty per cent. investment, better than savings banks; good location, near ferries to Grand and Roosevelt sts., New-York; terms easy. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON, OR YEAR, cheap, a nice house, with eleven rooms, at Westfield, on the Central Railroad; the best road in America; no tunnels to go through, no dust in Summer.

RIKER, HESSE & CO., NO. 5 PINE-ST., or N. W. RIKER, Westfield, N. J.

FIRST-CLASS FLOORS TO RENT to private families in the new and improved buildings north-east corner of 71st-st and 3d-av., each floor separate and complete, containing water, gas, bath, range, wash-trays, &c., with separate coal-vaults and elevator from cellar. Can be seen by applying on the premises, No. 1,237 3d-av., first floor. For terms, &c., apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT FORDHAM Heights, about six acres of land, with two-story and attic house, lately put in complete order; good stable, barns, &c.; fine apple-orchard and good garden; railway station about eight minutes' walk from the property. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—A THREE-STORY and basement high-stoop brown-stone modern house, well and completely furnished with every convenience, to rent for one year from May 1; possession either April or May 1, as agreed upon; a rare chance to responsible parties; no others need apply; $175 per month. Call for inspection, &c., at No. 210 East 48th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 91 5th-av., four-story, high stoop; all modern improvements; twenty-eight rooms, with billiard-room, &c. To be seen by permit only. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway. Or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., to a private party only, a four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 27x65x100, unfurnished, in good order, and very desirable; also others in good locations. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO RENT—AT KING'S BRIDGE—A CHARMing country-seat, consisting of handsome house, unfurnished, containing all City conveniences, and porter's lodges, stable, and thirty acres of land; a short walk from station. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO LET—AT ASHFORD, ONE MILE FROM Hudson River Railroad depot, and one hour from Grand Central depot this City, a nice country seat, ample grounds, fine old shade trees, with requisite river and landscape views; rent $1,000. D. O. BRADLEY, No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 42.

TO LET—NO. 9 EAST 22D-ST., ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x100; all the modern improvements; in excellent order; terms moderate. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—IN 5TH-AV., NEAR 14TH-ST., AN extra-large house; will be rented for boarding purposes to responsible parties. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits, apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house on 36th-st., adjoining 5th-av.; full size, and first-class in every respect; gas-fixtures with the house. Can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock by permit only from B. HAXTUN, No. 63 Centre st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house, No. 18 West Washington-place, with all the modern conveniences and in the immediate vicinity of the Washington Parade Ground. JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 130 EAST 25TH-ST., FULLY and handsomely furnished, at the low rent of $175 per month to a private family. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—BASEMENT AND PARLOR floors, with three rooms on third floor; parlor carpets if desirable; all modern improvements; possession May 1. Full particulars at No. 121 West 15th-st.

TO LET.—WEST 53D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., A four-story, high-stoop house, furnished or unfurnished. Also houses in various localities. Apply to W. J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—HANDSOME brown-stone English basement house, on Lexington-av., near 30th-st.; rent $1,900. Address OWNER, Box No. 28 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house in West 22d-st., near 6th-av., $22,000; will be let furnished if desired. BARNES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway, near 34th-st.

TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone-front house. Apply at No. 125 East 65th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Rent $1,500.

TO LET AT RAHWAY, N. J.—A HOUSE, eleven rooms; five minutes from depot, one hour from New-York. Apply to F. W. MARTIN, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

TO LET—NO. 223 EAST 32D-ST., THREE-story high-stoop dwelling; all modern improvements. Apply to H. CASSIDY, No. 219 East 32d-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, UPPER part of the house No. 147 East 27th-st.; references exchanged.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 28 West 33d-st. Apply to HENRY DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES IN THE DREXEL BUILDING,

South-east corner Broad and Wall sts., Suitable for corporations, bankers, lawyers, &c., TO RENT FROM MAY 1.

TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE-PROOF throughout, well-lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern convenience. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, NO. 112 5TH-AV., EXTRA-WIDE STORE.

This entire building can be leased, or the store and basement without the upper part.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-Power—The four upper floors of No. 10 Spruce-st., near Printing-house-square. Inquire of GEORGE W. MILLAR, or JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 33 New-st.

TO LET—FINE STORE, NO. 1,233 3D-AV., near 71st-st., apartments partitioned off the rear, consisting of sitting and dining rooms, kitchen, and two bed-rooms. Rent, $1,200. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

BROADWAY.—TO LEASE, THE PROPERty No. 632 Broadway, through to Crosby-st.; lofts or store separate, if desired. Store No. 634 Broadway to let; also, rooms and lofts over Nos. 636 and 638.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF THREE years, the store No. 750 Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

LECTURES.

HON. HENRY WILSON.

Vice-President of the United States, will lecture at Cooper Institute WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12, in aid of the Father Mathew Monument Fund. SUBJECT—"Temperance Reform and its Great Apostle." Tickets on sale at the following book and music stores: No. 905 Broadway, Brentano's, Dutton & Co.'s, Sheldon's, Ditson & Co.'s, Peters', W. H. Pond & Co.'s, H. Waters & Son's, D. Appleton's, S. R. Wells', Atwoods', Henser's, Randolph & Schirmer's, of Broadway. At Sadlier's, Haverty's, and McGee's, of Barclay-st.; at Swayne's, Brooklyn, and at the doors on the night of the lecture.

Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $2.

His Honor Mayor Havemeyer will preside.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Of the

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, of New-York, will give its THIRD LECTURE at TRINITY CHAPEL, (Sunday-school Room,) 25th-st., near Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, March 10, 7½ P. M. Subject—"AIM AND SCOPE OF THE PRAYER-BOOK AS AN INSTRUMENT IN THE HANDS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER."—Rev. GEORGE JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector of St. Timothy's Church, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS.

A set of best quality, very stylish, and quite new, by popular maker; for coupé or T-Cart; for sale at No. 156 East 25th-st., near Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—LANDAU; BREWSTER'S make; nearly new; family going abroad. Apply at stable, No. 24 Lexington-av.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

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LELAND'S

STURTEVANT HOUSE.

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.

American Plan, with Elevators.

Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

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STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

THIRTY-EIGHT-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Large back parlor with water; suitable for physician or dentist; board if desired. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. Second or third floor, handsomely furnished, with private table if desired. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—SECOND floor, four handsomely furnished rooms; liberal arrangements for the year. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

HOUSE AND ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, not otherwise advertised, obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library Rooms, No. 588 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

NO. 144 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 29TH-st.—Very desirable room, with all improvements, with or without board, to a gentleman; very small family of adults.

NO. 49 WEST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, with first-class board, two furnished hall rooms, to gentlemen only; terms moderate; reference.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE GOOD board, with pleasant rooms; terms, gentlemen, room, with board, $6 per week; also, table board, $4 per week. No moving in May. No. 353 West 35th-st.

STAMMERING.—DR. WHITE'S UNITED States Stammering Institute, No. 102 East 26th-st., New-York. References from every State. No pay until cured. Send for circular.

NO. 210 EAST 30TH-ST.—NEATLY-furnished rooms, with closet, hot and cold water, for gentlemen and their wives, first-class brown-stone house, and board.

THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM AND hall room to rent, with board; also, entire second floor to rent by the year, reasonable; references exchanged. Call at No. 105 East 23d-st.

NO. 63 PARK-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—Handsome second floor to let, with or without private table; liberal arrangements can be made with permanent parties.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping.—Brown-stone house No. 528 West 42d-st. Grand and 42d-st. cross-town line of cars pass the door.

NO. 247 WEST 36TH-ST.—A FEW GENtlemen can be comfortably accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms; terms, $5 and $6.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH-ST.—CHEERFUL room, furnished, to let to one or two gentlemen without board.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE furnished rooms, with or without board. No. 803 3d-av., in newspaper store.

NO. 33 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 16TH-ST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let, with or without board.

NO. 129 WEST 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs., to let, with board, pleasant front and back rooms on second floor.

NO. 117 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR Washington-square.—Two large handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board.

NO. 15 EAST 46TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms to rent, with superior table board. Unquestionable references exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a furnished room on third story, (front or rear large room,) with breakfast, in a private family; references given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., FURNISHED ROOM, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer—Office No. 21 Park-row.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, AT 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
to close
UNDIVIDED INTERESTS OF
ELEGANT RIVERSIDE PARK LOTS
on
101ST AND 102D STS.,
and
11TH-AV.,
the site of
THE OLD ABBEY,
and adjoining
EX-ALDERMAN BRADLEY'S MANSION.

The lots on 101st-st. only 103 feet from RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

The whole are situated as follows:

ELEVENTH-AVENUE—South-west corner of 102d-st.; splendid corner lot, 25x100.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE—West side, 25 feet south of 102d-st.; two full lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST-STREET—North side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.; two full lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND-STREET—South side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.; two full lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND-STREET—South side, 175 feet west of 11th-av.; four full lots.

Terms very easy. As the property is entirely free from incumbrances of every kind, it will be offered in single lots, and the sale will positively be without limit or reservation.

Also, at the same time and place,
BY ORDER OF A NON-RESIDENT,
PEREMPTORY SALE
of
SIX GILT-EDGED CENTRAL PARK LOTS
on
105TH AND 106TH STS.,
Commencing only 160 ft. from
8TH-AV.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH-STREET—North side, 163 feet west of 8th-av.; three lots, one of which is 36 feet wide in front, and 42 feet wide in rear, and 100 feet deep.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH (WIDE) STREET—South side, 152 feet west of 8th-av.; three lots.

Terms—Two-thirds on mortgage.

Maps at office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.

PARTITION SALE

Of the estate of Enoch Dean, deceased.

VALUABLE BOWERY PROPERTY,

Under the direction of Hon. Robert Cochran, referee.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY, March 11, 1873,

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon, under the direction of the referee above named,

The valuable property known as No. 227 BOWERY,

with the buildings thereon, being 24 feet 11¼ inches, front and rear, and running back 186 feet to an alley 10 feet in width, leading to Rivington-st., with the privilege of using the said alley.

ALSO,

On WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1873,

At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises at WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

Under the direction of the referee above named,

A very desirable farm of fifty-three acres, with the buildings thereon, having a frontage of 900 feet on NORTH-ST., the main avenue leading to RYE VILLAGE, and the celebrated Rye Beach, And two frontages on WESTCHESTER-AV.

For terms, maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, DINGEE, PORTER & CO., No. 2,308 3d-av. and No. 82 Cedar-st.; To MARSHALL & VERPLANCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York; And CHARLES H. BAILEY, Defendant's Attorney, No. 233 Grand-st., New-York.

WM. TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TUESDAY, March 11,

At 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, basement.

East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., No. 45, three-story high-stoop valuable brick and stone trimmed dwelling, about 20x50x92; all improvements.

THURSDAY, March 13,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

WEST FORTY-THIRD-STREET—No. 144, south side 43d-st., in that valuable block just east of Broadway, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x about 60, lot 100 feet. Maps and permits at No. 11 Pine-st. for No. 226 5th-av.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

$16.000 FOR A HANDSOME corner brown-stone house in Jersey City; first-class location; no mortgage; house three story, high stoop, 20x45x80; all modern improvements. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FRENCH basement house above 34th-st., near 5th-av. or Madison-av. Address No. 16 East 10th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.

Mr. Edwin Booth..............Proprietor and Manager.

LAST WEEK
of the popular artist,
MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
LAST WEEK OF
NO THOROUGHFARE.
LAST MATINEE OF NO THOROUGHFARE
ON SATURDAY AT 2.

MONDAY NEXT, March 17, Mr. Dion Boucicault's last new drama, DADDY O'DOWD, with MR. BOUCICAULT in the title role.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.

SPECIAL.
ON MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 17,
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
AND FIRST PERFORMANCE ON ANY STAGE
of his new Comedy Drama in three acts,
entitled
DADDY O'DOWD;
or, "Turn About is Fair Play."
MR. BOUCICAULT
as Mike O'Dowd of the Claddagh.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. DADDY O'DOWD.

THE AUTHOR TO THE PUBLIC:

A FOURTH picture of Irish character is on my dramatic easel. I know you will award heartily the fullest measure of success it may deserve; but I have another and a higher aim. When I wrote the COLLEEN BAWN I simply desired to make an effective play; but the London and Dublin Press pointed out a merit in that work I confess I never contemplated. They regarded it as the first truthful stage portraiture of Irish life, manner, and character, and warmly encouraged me to proceed until I obliterated the gross caricature the public had received from the stage—a caricature that had been mainly instrumental in forming a popular and very false impression of Irish nature. Accepting the mission, I wrote ARRAH NA POGUE, and subsequently the dramatic portrait KERRY. Now, I offer you my latest effort in the same series, and ere I draw the curtain I beg you all, and my own countrymen in particular, to bring your sympathies along with you. Give me what every man yearns for more than fortune—the conviction that he has done some little good in his time.

DION BOUCICAULT.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AND THE POETS.

Miss CUSHMAN will have the honor to give a series of FOUR

READINGS AT STEINWAY HALL,

as follows:

On MONDAY EVENING, March 17,
KING HENRY VIII.
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 19,
PART I.
Selections from ROMEO AND JULIET.
PART II.

Battle of Ivry...Macaulay
DEATH OF THE OLD SQUIRE.......Anonymous
BETSEY AND I ARE OUT..................Carleton

On FRIDAY EVENING, March 21,
MACBETH.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, March 22,
MISCELLANEOUS READINGS,
PART I.

The Young Gray Head......................Mrs. Southey
The Grandmother..................................Tennyson

PART II.

The Skeleton in Armor.....................Longfellow
Hirve Riel...Browning
The Charge of the Light Brigade..........Tennyson
By request—Betsey and I Are Out.

The Evening Readings at 8 o'clock.
The Morning Readings at 2 P. M.
Admission to each Reading, ONE DOLLAR.
(No extra charge for reserved seats.)

The sale of Tickets to ANY of the Readings will commence on Wednesday morning, March 12, at 9 o'clock, at Steinway Hall, and will be continued daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LUCCA.

MAX MARETZEK.............................Sole Manager

ITALIAN OPERA.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
PAULINE LUCCA.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS OF
PAULINE LUCCA.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, AT 8 P. M.
LAST NIGHT OF
MIGNON.
LUCCA, KELLOGG, SANZ.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12,
DER FREISCHUETZ.
LUCCA.
SATURDAY, LAST LUCCA MATINEE.

Tickets and seats for sale at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway, and the Academy of Music.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

FIFTH WEEK.
MR. SOTHERN
In his splendid impersonation,
DAVID GARRICK.
This charming play is
NIGHTLY GIVEN
With the most gratifying success.

A perfect ensemble of acting and mise en scene. Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. HOLK, Mr. J. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. HOLLAND, Mr. C. EDWIN.

Notwithstanding the extra accommodation provided, the demand for seats two weeks in advance is so urgent that

EARLY APPLICATION
Is strongly recommended.
BOX OFFICE OPEN ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
DAVID GARRICK
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10¼.

DR. COLTON.—LAUGHING-GAS EXPERIments—Cooper Institute, Monday evening, March 10. Tickets, 25 cents.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.

The celebrated NINTH REGIMENT BAND announce to their friends and the public that they will give a series of GRAND CONCERTS at the Terrace Garden Theatre, commencing on SUNDAY EVENING, March 23, and continue every evening during the week. The Band will be assisted by several eminent artists. D. L. DOWNING, Director.

1,288 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.

Popular Free Lectures on French.

In order to accommodate all
Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT
will give
A CHILDREN'S MATINEE
On MONDAY, March 10, at 4 P. M.,
At No. 1,288 Broadway,
for the special benefit of little ones.
Bring all children from five to fourteen years old, and see how readily they can learn French by the Oral System.
Also, on MONDAY, at 8 P. M.,
FREE LECTURE TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
with Oral Idiomatic Exercises.
On TUESDAY, March 11,
FRENCH DRAMATIC READINGS
at 12, 4, and 8½ P. M., free to all.

The *American Builder and Journal of Art*, says: LEARNING TO SPEAK FRENCH.

If young architects, young artisans, and young men generally did but know how simple and easy a matter it is to learn to speak the French language with fluency, they would certainly not be unwilling to devote two or three evenings of each week to that purpose. French cannot be learned as a spoken language from a book; one must have a living teacher. If any of our readers desire to witness the process of learning French rapidly, let him drop in almost any evening at Prof. Lambert's hall, No. 1,288 Broadway, where he will find a class numbering from fifty to one hundred persons. Mr. Lambert's system is a very simple one. He teaches accents and idioms just as parents teach their children, repeating words and sentences until the pupil is enabled to repeat with ease. Discarding grammars, he begins at the beginning and leads on by easy stages until a thorough mastery of idiom and pronunciation is acquired. Many young men of studious habits would like to learn French, but they look upon it as too severe and uncertain a task. To all such we commend Prof. Lambert and his unique method, assuring them that to begin with him will be to succeed.

DRAMATIC, PATHETIC, AND HUMOROUS RECITALS.

PROFESSOR AND MRS.
WALTER C. LYMAN
will give their first public entertainment in New-York City at
ASSOCIATION HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.
A CHOICE PROGRAMME.

Tickets at Gurley's book-store, under hall, and E. P. Dutton & Co's, No. 713 Broadway.

LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. COLTON will give his second EXHIBITION of LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

The entertainment will commence with a series of new and beautiful EXPERIMENTS in NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

A RAT

will be placed under the receiver of an AIR-PUMP, the air exhausted, when the rat will die. He will then be restored to life by GALVANISM.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS. Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

ENGLISH GLEES AND BALLAD CONCERT.

Under the direction of
Mr. GEO. G. ROCKWOOD, Amateur,
At Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 19,
For the friends of the Young People's Association.

Tickets of admission may now be had at Pond's, Schirmer's, Hall's, Dutton's, and Randolph's.

DR. COLTON.—LAUGHING-GAS EXPERIments—Cooper Institute, Monday evening, March 10. Tickets, 25 cents.

MR. FAVARGER WILL GIVE A LENT course of French recitations. Subscribers will find him from 3 to 4 o'clock at the Brevoort House.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

ANY FAMILY DESIRING TO GIVE UP house-keeping, and retain choice of rooms with private table for rent of partially furnished or furnished house, will find a careful tenant by addressing New-England, No. 54½ West 32d-street, *Times* Up-town office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A COTTAGE OF ten or twelve rooms, one hour from City Hall; to a party that would take the rent in goods that are popular and salable, a liberal rent would be paid, and the whole year in advance. Address, with full particulars, LEANDER, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

20,000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR room, well lighted, wanted immediately by the Pelletreau & Raynor Chromo Lithograph Binding and Printing Company. Address, with full particulars, M. K. PELLETREAU, President, No. 26 Vesey-st.

ANY FAMILY GOING ABROAD WHO may wish good care and nominal rent for their premises, will find in the advertiser a party right in every respect. Address for two weeks W. M. W., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—ON THE WEST side, a first or second floor, by a small family of adults. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

Curtain rises at 8 o'clock; carriages may be ordered for 10½.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST WEEK OF ROUGHING IT.

Mrs. WOOD, Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. MORTIMER, Mr. FAWCETT, The GRAND CHORUS, BALLET, and AUXILLIARY AID.

LAST WEEK
of the MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION, and of all the REALISTIC LOCAL SCENES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15,
LAST MATINEE OF
ROUGHING IT.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 17—First time on any stage of VICTORIEN SARDOU'S prohibited comedy on American manners, entitled

UNCLE SAM.

To be given with EXTRAORDINARY REALISTIC SCENERY and MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS, with a CAST which CANNOT BE EXCELLED in any other theatre.

*** BOX-SHEET is NOW OPEN for the FIRST SIX NIGHTS, and seats may be had at the Grand Opera-house, and at the branch office in the lobby of the Fifth-avenue Theatre.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

(Curtain rises at 8.)
Nos. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY.
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY..Sole Lessee and Manager.

LAST PERFORMANCES OF ALIXE.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, and for the MATINEE SATURDAY, will be acted for the LAST TIMES the brilliant emotional play in four acts, entitled

ALIXE!

Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss LINDA DIETZ, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. JAMES LEWIS and Mr. BURNETT.

SATURDAY AT 1½,
LAST MATINEE OF ALIXE.

*** TUESDAY EVENING, March 18—For the first time in this Theatre, Mr. FRANK MARSHALL'S brilliant London comedy entitled: NEW-YEAR'S EVE; or, FALSE SHAME, with its perfect ORIGINAL CAST and superb scenery, ALL NEW. Box-sheet now open.

*** In preparation for special reproduction: DIVORCE.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that these revivals will be followed by the production of an entirely new play of VERY EXTRAORDINARY EMOTIONAL POWER.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..................MR. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager.............................MR. A. M. PALMER.

Begins at 8. Saturday Matinee at 1½.

Additional Performances of
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD!
And Postponement of
A BUSINESS WOMAN!

In consequence of the increased demand for seats to witness the charming play,

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD!

the management have determined to postpone the presentation of Miss Olive Logan's New Comedy,

A BUSINESS WOMAN!

Until THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 13.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, LAST 3 PERFORMANCES OF
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD!

Persons having tickets for TUESDAY NIGHT may exchange them for THURSDAY NIGHT'S TICKETS at the Box Office of the Theatre at any time before 8 o'clock on Tuesday Night. Seats secured in advance. Box Office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. J. E. HAYES..........Sole Lessee and Manager

MONDAY EVENING, March 10,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
THE AMERICAN GRIMALDI,
GEORGE L. FOX,
and his mirth-provoking Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
the revival of which has met with a
SUCCESS WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED IN THE ANNALS OF AMUSEMENTS.

The GRANDEST CORPS of SPECIALTY ARTISTS ever assembled in one entertainment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN

RECONSTRUCTION.
RECONSTRUCTION. RECONSTRUCTION.
LEO AND LOTOS.
THE MASTERPIECE OF SPECTACLES.
NEW SONGS to night in LEO AND LOTOS.
NEW MUSIC to night in LEO AND LOTOS.
NEW DANCES to night in LEO AND LOTOS.
NEW VARIETIES to night in LEO AND LOTOS.
THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS.
WILLIAM HOFFMAN, THE SWISS WARBLER.
SENOR SPARATE. THE MAN APE.
DAVIES, AMERICUS, SIEGRIST FAMILY,
TRAINED DOGS.

Every evening and Saturday Matinée. In preparation a startling realism, illustrating the PERILS AND DANGERS OF FRONTIER LIFE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. E. T. STETSON.

LAST WEEK OF THE
brilliant engagement of Mr. E. T. STETSON.
LAST NIGHTS OF NECK AND NECK.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
March 10, 11, 12, and 13
Last performances of the thrilling drama of
NECK AND NECK,
NECK AND NECK,
which, although in the zenith of success, must be withdrawn, owing to prior engagements.
FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT and last night but one of Mr. E. T. STETSON.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
First appearance of the celebrated character actor,
Mr. JAMES J. BARTLETT,
in his new sensational drama, entitled
THE DEVIL'S CRAIG,
replete with stirring incidents and effective tableaux, cast to the entire strength of the company.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D ST.

Between 6th and 7th avs., near Booth's Theatre.
EVERY EVENING at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.
First time this season of the original plantation scene,
UNCLE EPH'S DREAM OF OLD KENTUCKY HOME.
J. W. McANDREWS,
The Watermelon Man, as Old Uncle Eph.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Uncle Eph's Dream.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Uncle Eph's Dream.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Uncle Eph's Dream.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Characters by

Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, McAndrews, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, Brockway, Emerson, &c.
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

28th-st. and Broadway.
BRILLIANT AUDIENCES EVERY NIGHT.
G. SWAINE BUCKLEY AND SAM SHARPLEY'S
NEW, UNIQUE, AND NOVEL COMPANY.
AN ENTIRELY ORIGINAL PROGRAMME,
NEVER SEEN BEFORE IN THIS CITY.
MASKS AND FACES. BRILLIANT OLIO.
BURLESQUE OPERA, LA SOMNAMBULA.
Begins at 8. Seats secured. Carriages at 10½.

"CREDIT MOBILIER"—NEW GALOP by Wm. A. Pond, Jr., introducing several humorous melodies, price 40c.; "Pity the Homeless One To-night," C. Pratt, 35c.; "March Romaine," Gounod, 40c.; "Butterfly Song," from Leo and Lotos, 40c.; "Dundreary Polka," with picture, Baker, 40c.; "Mother, Bear Me to the Window," ballad, Blamphin, 40c. Copies mailed post-free. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union-square, New-York.

DR. COLTON.—LAUGHING-GAS EXPERIments.—Cooper Institute, Monday evening, March 10. Tickets, 25 cents.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

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DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

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ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-av.

School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY, BLAIRSTOWN, N. J.—Superior advantages for both sexes. Spring session opens March 25. Terms, $300 a year. Students can remain vacations. Reference: Rev. G. J. Mingins, N. Y. Send for Catalogue. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF charge at the Evening High School, 13th-st., near 6th-av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av. Prof. DE TORNOS.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, Newburg, N. Y., offers superior advantages; four vacancies; inspection solicited. Write for circular.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. LEVIE'S DAY SCHOOL, NO. 1?? East 59th-st., near 5th-av.

NO VERDICT.

End of the Scannell Trial—Disagreement and Discharge of the Jury—Scenes and Incidents.

The singular termination of John Scannell's trial for the murder of Donohoe presents a very forcible illustration of the defects of our jury system. The result of the case seems to impart a certain degree of color to the feeling which has developed itself in the public mind within recent years, that convictions in capital cases are the exception, and not the rule, and, no matter how atrocious may be the circumstances connected with the killing, the chances of a verdict are decidedly in favor of the prisoner. The case of Scannell, which was so unsatisfactorily closed last evening, was supposed to be the clearest that could be presented to a jury, and it was well known for some days past that it was selected by the new District-Attorney, Mr. Phelps, from the host of those now on the calendar, as convincing and self-evident. The prisoner escaped on a doubt entertained by some of the jurors relative to his sanity, and after four weeks of careful investigation, the case is now left in a more uncertain condition than as its commencement. When the jury was locked up on Friday evening, after the announcement they made, there were few, if any, who considered an agreement possible, yet yesterday morning when the court opened an immense crowd of spectators thronged the court-room and the adjoining corridors, anxious to witness the final scene. The prisoner was brought down from the Tombs at an early hour in the morning, and had a long interview with his wife, mother, and sister before the Judge arrived. In the presence of the deep and harrowing grief of his friends he remained calm and unmoved, and when he entered the court with his customary steady tread and calm exterior, no one could detect the slightest trace of tremulousness or fear. His pallid features retained their usual expression, and the slightest trace of weariness which a close observer might detect in his bloodshot eye—the result of sleeplessness—was the only indication pointing to a realization of the terror of his position. Judge Brady promptly opened the court at half-past 10 o'clock, and the counsel for the prosecution and defense quietly entered and took up their accustomed places. The jury was then brought into court, and with solemn, long-drawn visages they resumed their seats in the jury box. In the solemnity of that moment, when his friends could not repress their deep emotion, and when the anxiety of the spectators was expressed in their faces, Scannell never relaxed a muscle, but, with a calm, side-long glance, surveyed the jurors. The foreman announced that no agreement was arrived at, but at his suggestion the Court repeated its charge relative to the condition of mind where insanity was supposed to exist, and they were then directed to retire for further deliberation. At 11:20 o'clock they re-entered court, and through the foreman, expressed their inability to arrive at a conclusion. Judge Brady did not think they had exhausted all the questions proper for discussion, and compelled them again to retire, with a view, if possible, to bring in a verdict. For the remainder of the day, and until late in the evening, the vast crowd of spectators remained in the court-room and corridors discussing the probabilities or improbabilities of a verdict. No capital case of recent date appeared to have excited such interest, and it was apparent that not Scannell merely, but the question whether it was possible to procure the conviction of a murderer in New-York, was on trial. As the hours wore on, the crowd did not appear to diminish, while the interest increased. Scannell and his friends were closely secluded from the public gaze during the day, and the court was deserted of all of the principal elements of the trial save the representatives of the Press. It was 10¼ o'clock in the evening when Judge Brady returned to receive the report of the jury. Still unmoved, at the most trying period of the trial, Scannell came in and leisurely sat down beside his counsel. He evidently felt conscious that the jury had not agreed, and scarcely turned his eyes toward them. As soon as the clerk had called over the names of the jurors, the Court asked if a conclusion had been reached.

The foreman replied that it was impossible for them to agree.

Judge Brady—Are you no nearer to an agreement now than you were this morning?

Third Juror—Yes, we are one ballot nearer.

Judge Brady—It is very essential that there should be an agreement in this case. If I were thoroughly satisfied that you had discussed the case in all its aspects, and that there was an absolute impossibility of your agreeing, I should consent to discharge you at once. But I am not entirely satisfied that you cannot arrive at a conclusion if kept longer together. This trial has lasted four weeks. The case has been fully and fairly investigated, and there ought to be an agreement. This case ought to be disposed of now. Still, if I have your assurance that your convictions are so firmly established that no further discussion can possibly change you, I shall feel disposed to discharge you. I must have the assurance that you have exhausted all the questions, and in consequence of the force of your convictions you cannot agree. I ask a conscientious answer from you each.

The seventh juror replied that everything was exhausted. Some of the jurors had conscientious scruples in regard to the case, and they stated unequivocally that under no circumstances could they come to an agreement.

The Court asked, would an agreement be possible if they were placed in more comfortable quarters, but a negative reply was returned.

The District-Attorney under those circumstances moved that they be discharged.

Judge Brady—Then I think, in the exercise of my discretion, I ought not to keep you any longer together, and I now discharge you with great reluctance.

Scannell was then recommitted to prison.

A TIMES reporter subsequently waited upon several of the jurors, with a view to obtain some information as to how they stood. Two or three refused to say anything in regard to the case, complaining of weariness, but the gentlemen who voted for conviction did not hesitate to avow their action in the jury-room. From their statement it appeared that when the first ballot was taken, SIX voted for conviction of murder and SIX for acquittal. This was afterward changed to seven and five, and, finally, when they were discharged, they stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal. Those who voted for acquittal professed to believe in the plea for insanity, and declared they had conscientious scruples which would prevent them from returning a verdict of guilty.

HOW THE JURY STOOD.

It was stated last night, after the jury were dismissed, upon the authority of one of their number, that the jury stood divided as follows:

FOR ACQUITTAL.

Samuel Dreyfus, No. 151 East Fifty-fifth-street.

Allen B. Terry, No. 206 West Twenty-ninth-street; clerk.

George E. Smith, No. 15 East Thirty-eighth-street; watches.

John L. Slingerland, No. 60 West Nineteenth-street; notary.

FOR CONVICTION.

James M. Quigley, No. 34 West Fifteenth-street; no business.

James C. Wells, No. 227 West Thirty-eighth-street; merchant.

David D. Nile, No. 48 Walker-street; salesman.

John J. Bragg, No. 92 Desbrosses-street; fruit-dealer.

Henry Krewolf, No. 331 West Thirty-fourth-street; printer.

James R. Linnard, No. 41 South-street; merchant.

Henry S. Mack, No. 69 West Forty-sixth-street; clothier.

Theodore E. Studley, No. 38 Park-place; merchant.

Pay of the Officers of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas.

Ever since the passage of the Tax Levy act of 1870, considerable of a shuttle-cock game has been in play in reference to the appointment and pay of officers and attendants of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas. In that act a clause was inserted, giving the Controller power to appoint and remove the officers and attendants of those courts. This power Controller Connolly, and his successor, Controller Green, exercised by removing a number of officers in both courts and appointing others to fill their places. The officers removed had been appointed by the Judges of the respective courts, under authority clearly conferred by the statutes of 1849 and 1853, and claimed to have been continued in the judiciary article of the Constitution of 1870. The result was the Controller refused to pay the officers appointed by the Judges, though they continued to do duty as usual, while the Judges refused to recognize the officers whom the Controller appointed and paid. To test the question, Abraham R. Lawrence, Esq., instituted suits in the Superior Court for two of the officers appointed by the Judges—Officer Bernard Garvey, of the Superior Court, and Officer Patrick J. Hart, of the Court of Common Pleas—to recover one and one-half months' salary, amounting to $150, for each. Both cases came on for trial, and were decided before Chief-Justice Barbour, in the Superior Court, yesterday.

Mr. Lawrence, on behalf of plaintiffs, contended that the judiciary article of the Constitution continued in the Judges of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas all the powers which they theretofore had, full and unimpaired, and that among these powers was that of appointment and removal of their officers and attendants; that even if such judiciary article did not exist, yet the clause in the Tax Levy of 1870, under which the Controller claimed authority, was unconstitutional and void, because not embraced in the title of the act.

Chief-Justice Barbour directed a verdict in favor of both plaintiffs for the full amount claimed and interest.

WAS HE A MURDERER.

The Dead Body of a Man Found in a Barn—The Little Neck Mystery.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Peter Munday, a boy of eleven years, employed by Jonathan H. Anderson, a tenant on the farm of James Gray, at Newtown village, went into the barn to get some hay, when he discovered a human hand protruding from the hay-mow. Affrighted he fled and alarmed Patrick McKenna and another farm hand, who, after satisfying themselves that a man was really there, informed their employer, and an examination revealed the fact that the dead body of a man was concealed there. The barn is several hundred feet from any other building, a stone's throw from the Long Island Railroad track, and near the bridge of the Newtown and Maspeth plank road, and was used only for the storage of hay.

Coroner Tewksbury, of Hunter's Point, was notified, and shortly arrived. A jury was then impaneled, and the body removed. It proved to be that of a man about thirty-five years old, five feet seven inches in height, rather slim built, and well-marked features, light complexion, and sandy hair. He wore no beard, but had not shaved for several days previous to his death. He was dressed in a checked flannel shirt, Cardigan jacket, striped pantaloons, black felt hat, and new grained-leather boots, which came up to his knees. In a black clothes valise he had a black broadcloth dress-coat, several shirts, and minor articles of wearing apparel. His pockets contained nothing but a wallet, in which was $77 87, in two packages, wrapped in newspaper, one wrapper being a piece of the Flushing *Times* of Dec. 26. Several cabbage-stumps and pieces of bread were found, indicating his means of subsistence while in the barn, where he had undoubtedly been frozen during one of the cold nights of the past month.

Coroner Tewksbury examined two witnesses, the boy and one of the farm hands, but nothing more than what appears above was elicited, and the inquest was adjourned until Monday afternoon, and the body was placed in charge of C. W. Gallagher, undertaker, of Hunter's Point, to which place it has been removed.

The possession of the new boots and the packages of money, with the peculiar wrapper mentioned, together with the fact that having so much money about him, he should prefer to hide away in a hay mow in such severe weather rather than secure a comfortable lodging, seem to warrant the belief that the deceased was an accomplice, if not, indeed, the principal perpetrator of the horrible murder, at Little Neck, of James Graham, on the 7th February last. Coroner Reimer, who held the inquest in Graham's case, has been notified.

A Brooklyn Justice Not in a Condition to Appear in Court.

The statements of Brooklyn court officers who have been engaged for two days past in efforts to secure the attendance at court of Police Justice Lynch as a witness in a case of alleged malicious prosecution, are anything but creditable to the character of that official. It seems that last Fall the Justice in question dismissed a case in which larceny was charged, and the defendant immediately instituted a suit against the plaintiff in the first case, for malicious prosecution. At 10 A. M. on Friday the trial commenced in the City Court, but when Justice Lynch, who was, of course, an indispensable witness, was called, he could not be found in court. An adjournment for an hour was had, but the judicial witness was not forthcoming, and the messenger returned with the announcement that he had found the Justice in the liquor saloon under his court-room on Fulton-street, dancing to the time of a hand-organ, but that he had promised to come immediately. A second messenger, armed with an attachment, found the Justice in another saloon, lower down town, and brought him into court, but his condition was such that he could not be got on the witness-stand, and the case was adjourned to yesterday morning, when, after another long wait, the matter was settled between the parties.

Mr. Roberts' Readings.

Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., gave a reading at Association Hall, last evening, to a crowded audience. At 8½ Mr. Roberts appeared on the platform and proceeded with the programme, which was quite long. It was a varied one, too, abounding in humorous selections from the writings of Trowbridge, Browning, John G. Saxe, Rev. George McDonald, and Mark Twain, a few love poems and a scene from "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. Roberts has a pleasing voice, and controls it admirably. He is graceful too; much less the actor than the reader. His humorous pieces were best done; though the reading of Scott's "Lochinvar" and the description of the famine from Longfellow's "Hiawatha" were not without warmth and feeling. The portrayal of the death of *Mercutio*, which occurs in the first scene of the third act of "Romeo and Juliet," also elicited applause. This is a selection, however, which requires no little dramatic power and familiarity with stage effect to render successfully, and these qualifications are not over easy of acquisition. Mr. Roberts is a young reader, and could not be expected to have in a part so difficult all the finish essential to a perfect performance. His *Mercutio* was, perhaps, a little too fierce a picture of a gentleman who proclaimed himself "the pink of courtesy" and who died with a jest upon his lips. *Romeo* was rather weak and fawning in his demeanor toward *Tybalt*, and *Tybalt* was himself rather tame. The reader's tones were good, nevertheless, in depicting pain or breathing defiance, and at times thrilled his audience. The entertainment closed by the reading of "Buck Fanshaw's Funeral," one of Mark Twain's best Western sketches. Music was supplied by Mr. S. B. Mills during the moments of intermission. The entertainment, as a whole, was quite agreeable.

Reinforcements for the Brooklyn Fire Department.

The Committee on Public Excise and Fire of the Brooklyn Common Council met at the City Hall, last evening, and took up the consideration of the proposition for an increase of the forces at command of the Fire Department. The residents of the up-town wards, and especially of the Ninth and Twenty-first, have, for some time past, vainly represented their practical isolation from the well-protected fire districts of the city, although their population is increasing in numbers more rapidly than that of any other wards in Brooklyn, and the number of buildings has been greatly augmented since the engine-houses of the department were located. The matter was brought before the committee last evening, and was met by the assurance that a new engine company was being organized in the Twenty-first Ward, and would shortly be in operation. On the question of increasing the facilities of the department, the committee, after a protracted debate, decided to recommend the appropriation for this purpose of $29,000, viz., $10,000 for an additional number of hydrants in various localities, $10,000 to increase the telegraph system and bring all the engine-houses in closer telegraphic connection, and $9,000 for the purchase of two Amoskeag fire-engines, with which addition there will be eighteen steam fire engines for the entire city. This amount of $29,000 will be placed on this year's deficiency bill, which will thus be increased to over $107,000. All other questions relating to the department were laid over until the next meeting.

Bierstadt's Last Great Picture, for the Vienna Exhibition.

Yesterday there was on private view a picture just completed by Mr. Bierstadt, on which he has been working for the last two years. This last production was painted for C. P. Huntington, Esq., and has just been forwarded from California. It is a view of Donner Lake. On the right hand side of the canvas rises a bold rocky mountain, its sides flecked with snow, while through it runs the Pacific Railroad, a faint wreath of blue smoke betraying the presence of the passing locomotive. Donner Lake lies in the middle of the picture, set in the rising hills and mountains, and in double lines there rise from its blue waters banks of fog, which stretch across its surface. The sun shows morning at about 9 o'clock, and from all the front and back grounds rise vails of misty clouds, which subdue the distances. Afar back stretches the Sierras, and in panoramic view a distance of eighty miles is seen. One strange portion of the many wondrous effects made on the spectator is the putting in of various smaller lakes, whose levels are many hundreds of feet above that of Lake Donner. The foreground is immensely clever and perfect in detail, every distinct flower and stone being carefully portrayed. Clumps of tamarack-trees and pines stand boldly out, giving to this landscape its peculiar characteristics. Its proportions not, being colossal, and only six feet by ten, permits of its being grasped in all its effects, which is a point which some of the former overlarge pictures by this artist have not allowed. It is a grand picture, conceived with great freedom, and most carefully worked up, and may be considered as one of Bierstadt's masterpieces. Its *pendant*, the Emerald Pool, in the White Mountains, is now in Berlin, where it has created the greatest enthusiasm. Both pictures will be on exhibition in Vienna.

OUR DISABLED VETERANS.

The Soldiers' Retreat on Ward's Island—Comfortable Quarters Provided by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

On Ward's Island is an institution under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction which is well worthy of a visit. The maimed and mutilated there find an asylum from the vicissitudes to which persons of their class are subject, and a comfortable retreat is provided for the scarred and battle-wrecked heroes who periled their lives for the assertion of the integrity of the Union. Though not aspiring to the imposing style of architecture which distinguishes Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, or the Hotel des Invalides, the unpretending building on Ward's Island contains within its walls men whose individual prowess and deeds of daring were as noble and successful as any of the heroes of the Old World. The Soldiers' Retreat was originally established in 1869, in order to provide suitable accommodation for soldiers who had, by wounds or disease, become disabled or unfit to follow any remunerative occupation. It was made a rule that no soldier should be admitted into the retreat who had not been honorably discharged from the army. During the first year of its existence, but a limited number were taken in, though the inmates now muster 300 veterans. The various wards of the retreat are under the command of a non-commissioned officer, who, with his assistants, attend to the discipline of the men, and the cleanliness and regularity of that part of the establishment under his charge. A separate bed is assigned to each soldier, and in most cases a room. A neat mattress, a pair of snow-white sheets, two good blankets, and a white counterpane are supplied to each bed, and the most scrupulous regard to cleanliness is observed. Attached to each ward is a bath-room with hot and cold water supply-pipes. Comfortable smoking-rooms are fitted up, and here the soldiers spend the greater part of the day playing dominoes or chess, or reading a book from their rather scanty library. The usage of the barracks is still observed, the bugle sounding the reveille and tattoo, or to summon the men to their meals. In the morning an inspection of the inmates is made, and the roll is called at night of each ward. A good and substantial diet is provided by the commissioners. The breakfast consists of hash and potatoes, varied on certain days by bread, milk, and coffee. An allowance of tea is also served out, and the dinners are composed of meat and vegetables, soups, bread, fish, rice, &c. Furloughs are granted once a month to enable the inmates to visit their friends and transact their private business. Many of the soldiers are in the receipt of small pensions, which is left at their own disposal. A ward has been fitted up as a hospital by the resident surgeon, Dr. J. L. Adams, and delicacies are supplied to the invalids from the doctor's private purse.

Of the entire number in the retreat, about 150 have been seriously wounded; 30 having lost an arm, about a like number a leg, and others are more or less severely injured. A great want is felt for proper reading newspapers. The library, if the 50 or 60 volumes in the retreat can be called a library, is very meagre, and consists of a number of reports of public institutions, a few religious publications, and a little light reading. The men very much desire to be furnished with some works of fiction, to relieve the monotony of their life at the retreat. THE TIMES was the only paper available in the whole establishment. The clergymen of the institution have exerted themselves to supply this want, but hitherto their efforts have not been very successful. In the various wards are pitiable wrecks of humanity, gray-haired veterans, bowed down with suffering, wounds, and pain. Here are men who can tell thrilling stories of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, and other bloody fields of the rebellion. Some were soldiers under Sherman, and participated in the celebrated march to the sea. Others were with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, or Meade, on the overland campaign. One of the men was a soldier at the battle of Waterloo. He is called "Scotty," and is the oldest inmate of the institution. The men are as well cared for as in the national homes, and many of the soldiers in the retreat prefer their present quarters to the accommodation provided by the nation. They evince no sense of humiliation at being the recipients of public bounty, for they claim it as a matter of right, having been disabled in the service of their country, and are, therefore, entitled to its support.

DEEP PLACER GOLD MINING.

Lecture by Prof. Silliman, at the Cooper Institute.

A very large audience assembled, last evening, in the great hall of the Cooper Union, to hear Prof. B. Silliman, of Yale College, deliver the opening lecture of the Free Popular Course, second series, for 1873. The subject was "Deep Placer Gold Mining in California." The lecture was intensely interesting, and was rendered the more attractive by a constant and somewhat rapid succession of magic lantern views, illustrative of the subject.

After making a hurried review of the geological history of the continent, the lecturer came down to modern times, and presented the triumphs of science and labor that have followed upon the discovery of gold in California. The stereopticon views presented scenes in the Sierras, along the line of the railroad; mining operations, by the various processes, and geological and sectional maps, showing how the auriferous deposits are located and how reached by the patient and persevering miner. The earliest method used by the miners was the rocker or cradle; this was followed by the Long Tom, the sluice, and lastly by the hydraulic process, the gigantic operations of which were graphically illustrated. The mountain sides are in places denuded of dirt by this process, leaving the bare rocks as monuments of the prodigious labor that has been expended to extract the treasure from their interstices. The mining of the present day is done by the hydraulic process, and by tunnels. At Table Mountain, in Tuolumne County, the "Grand Boyd" Tunnel is driven a distance of over 1,700 feet through the solid rock to reach the auriferous deposit in the lowest depression of the ancient bed of the Stanislaus River, underlying thick strata of basaltic rock and sand-stone, and yet 2,000 feet above the present bed of the Stanislaus. Other tunnels were also referred to. The manner of conveying water to the mining districts by flumes and iron cylindrical conduits was shown in detail by the stereopticon and the method explained by the Professor. Taking into consideration all the risks, expenditures, delays, &c., of mining, it costs about two dollars per cubic foot. The hydraulic water guns, which throw a four-inch stream of water from a steel nozzle with the force of a cannon ball, can only affect the upper layers of dirt. Deep down, a stiff cement is reached, which defies the power of water until it has been tunneled and chambered, and from 500 to 2,000 kegs of gunpowder exploded in the bowels of the mountain to disintegrate the cement and make it susceptible to the softening and eroding influences of the hydraulic monitors.

The Board of Apportionment and Audit.

The Board of Apportionment and Audit met at 2 P. M. yesterday, the Controller in the chair. Mr. Strachan, counsel to the board, said that in the Brown case all the testimony was not in, that he had applied to the Court and the Court had extended the time for auditing the claim to Thursday next.

Counsel appeared in behalf of the New-York *Dispatch*, and said that he understood the board had examined the claim of the *Dispatch*, which was for $6,000, and had allowed $1,000. The proprietors of the paper had no opportunity of appearing before the examiners, and he therefore hoped the case would be reopened.

Mr. Strachan said he had been shown papers which would have induced him to increase the amount of the award had he seen them previously.

The Board agreed to reopen the case, and adjourned to Thursday next at 2 P. M.

A Clever Arrest.

Officer Bavendam, of the Sixth Precinct, while on post in the Bowery, yesterday morning, arrested two well-known thieves, named William Spencer and James Lawrence, whom he found in possession of a roll of cloth, valued at $150. The only clue to the owner of the goods was a tag attached to the goods giving the name of the manufacturing mill in Pennsylvania. The officer quickly learned that Messrs. Leland, Allen & Bates were the agents for the manufacturing company, and from the firm learned that they had sold the goods to Messrs. Fowler, Bros. & Co., of Philadelphia, whose establishment was broken into and plundered by burglars about a month ago. Lawrence and Spencer were held for trial.

Payment of Awards for Broadway Widening.

A meeting of the Board of Apportionment will be held at Controller Green's office on Tuesday, March 11, 1873, for the purpose of authorizing the issue of stock to pay the awards in the Broadway widening matter.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. C. R. Beal, (colored,) agent for the Lincoln Institute, Missouri, is in this City, soliciting subscriptions toward erecting a boarding-hall in the Institute.

The association of German photographists have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. Kurtz; Secretaries, H. Schoene and E. Boettcher; Treasurer, L. Nagel.

Charles Sennert, indicted for passing a counterfeit $20 note, was yesterday arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Crowley on a bench-warrant. He was committed to jail in default of bail.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the confectionery-store of Henry Leonard, No. 327 East Forty-seventh-street, caused by defective flue. Damage to building and contents, $400; fully insured.

The Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau reports, for the week ending March 8, 872 applications for employment, 142 males, and 730 females. Situations were procured for 80 males and 641 females.

Lawrence Abbott, of No. 25½ Washington-street, while temporarily insane, attempted to put an end to his existence by jumping into the North River at Pier 42. He was rescued by some of the bystanders, and locked up at the Greenwich-street police station.

Frederick Hescher, one of the oldest thieves in New-York, known around the Five Points, eighteen years ago, as "Dutch Fred," was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for having stolen a watch and chain, value $75, from Rudolph Bergnold, of No. 42 West-street.

BROOKLYN.

During the week ending yesterday, 424 persons were arrested on various charges.

The amount of taxes and assessments collected during the past week was $135,205.

The Park Commissioners drew $100,000 from the City Treasury yesterday for the improvement of Prospect Park.

A large number of the men employed in the Equipment department at the Navy-yard were discharged yesterday afternoon.

Frank Carlingford, the proprietor of a policy shop in Water-street, was yesterday committed by Justice Walsh to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The police yesterday visited the policy-shop of Nicholas Place, No. 14 DeKalb-avenue, and arrested the proprietor and detained two of his customers as witnesses.

Mayor Powell will issue a proclamation to-morrow, directing the killing of all dogs found loose in the streets. This action is caused by the numerous complaints recently received in relation to this nuisance.

The Common Council Committee have been unable to reach any decision on the question of the Park-avenue opening, but the members of the committee will go over the ground to-morrow and report their decision to the Common Council at the meeting on Monday afternoon.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Trustees of School Districts Nos. 2 and 6, of Yonkers, have decided to apply to the Legislature for authority to unite the two districts under one Board of Education.

The Common Council of Yonkers have appointed Robert P. Getty, Isaac H. Knox, Rudolph Eickemeyer, Stephen Barker, and Patrick White, Water Commissioners, under the bill recently passed.

STATEN ISLAND.

The St. Patrick's Society of Richmond County last evening elected officers for the ensuing year.

The Knights of St. Patrick and other Irish organizations of Richmond County are making active preparations for the proposed celebration of St. Patrick's Day. A meeting will be held to-day to complete arrangements.

NEW-JERSEY.

A yacht club is to be formed in Elizabeth.

Bishop Odenheimer will make his annual visitation to-day to Christ Church, Orange.

Edward Austen, the present incumbent, has been renominated for Mayor of Orange.

The question of running horse-cars on Sunday in East Orange will be submitted to the people at the coming town election.

The residence of Mr. Herman Schwartz, at Belvidere, was burned on Thursday. The loss is estimated at $12,000, two-thirds of which is covered by insurance.

Thomas Mahon and James Waterhouse became involved in a fight in a house in Sussex-street, Jersey City, yesterday, and Waterhouse stabbed Mahon in the arm.

The seizure made by the Custom-house officers on board of the steamer Frisia, on Friday, was made under misapprehension. The seized goods were restored to their owners.

During the week ending yesterday there were received at the Communipaw Abattoir 1,484 cattle, 6,000 hogs, and 2,000 sheep. There were slaughtered 400 cattle, 1,500 sheep, and 6,000 hogs.

Michael Kane, a Newark burglar who had been sentenced to five years in the State Prison, attempted to escape yesterday as he was being taken back to the jail. The judge recalled him and added three years to the sentence.

The Woodside Rowing Club of Newark have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Edwin Benson, President; R. Smith Cozzens, Vice-President; Alexander Brady, Secretary; J. Edward Russell, Captain, (re-elected.)

The Hudson County Chosen Freeholders have approved the draft of a bill submitted by their counsel, which secures them the control of the proposed county boulevard. The bills at present before the Legislature propose a commission for the work.

The Synod of New-Jersey has prepared a memorial to the Legislature praying for the passage of the bill providing for the establishment of an asylum for deaf mutes. The State has thus far provided for the education of this unfortunate class of its citizens in institutions in other States.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. Frederick Smythe, of New-Hampshire, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. Horace Porter, of Washington; Assemblyman J. M. Oakley, of Long Island, and Hon. S. W. Melton, of Columbia, S. C., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. E. C. Beslinger, of the United States Navy, and Col. C. P. Hobert, of the United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Congressman B. Winchester, of Kentucky; ex-Congressman John Rogers, of New-York; Col. H. Cook Smith, of the British Army, and Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, of New-Jersey, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mayor Wm. Wallace, of Syracuse; Bishop John Ireland, of Minn.; Judge A. Edward Suffern, of Haverstraw; Hon. C. F. Davis, of Omaha, Land Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad; Hon. James M. Scovill, of New-Jersey, and Hon. George Q. Cannon, of Utah, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman R. H. Duell, of Homer, N. Y.; Gen. J. B. Steinbouse, of Albany; Gen. G. P. Este, of Washington, and Edwin Adams, of Long Branch, are at the Astor House.

Mr. O. Kamoto, Chief Clerk of the Finance Department of the Empire of Japan and Commissioner from that country to the Vienna Exposition, has arrived in this City and is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Extension of Madison-Avenue—Confirmation of the Commissioners' Report.

The report of the Commissioners for the extension of Madison-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street to Harlem River, came up for confirmation before Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The only opposition from any quarter to the report was made by the Surveyor, who complained that the Commissioners had improperly reduced his bill for services from $12,000 to $7,000. The Court ordered the confirmation of the report as presented. The entire amount of the awards is $703,000, half of which is assessed against the property-owners on the line of the improvement and half against the City at large.

Business in Bankruptcy.

The following is the report of the business in the bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court for the two weeks ending yesterday: Voluntary petitions filed, Francis Boyd, Julius Jonson, Charles L. Sieber, David E. Sieber; adjudications in involuntary cases, James T. Barnes, Samuel Sinclair, John Allen, Bartholomew Marrin, Bernard Hirsch, George H. Kitchen, John G. Gaynor, Martin Gray, Isadore Green, James O. Acher, Warren L. Hyatt, Frangott Dietrich, Nathan Thayer, Daniel Bookstaver, S. Harvey Slosson, Leopold Boehm, Elvine Guerin; discharges, Julius Deitsch, John W. Gillespie, Louis L. Whitelock.

Brooklyn Assessments.

Controller Schroeder, of Brooklyn, protests against the allowance by the Tax Collector of rebate on certain assessments after the expiration of the time limited by law. It seems that on Jan. 20 the Collector received the assessment list for constructing sewers in South Brooklyn, amounting to $152,575 97, and the time within which the Collector was authorized to make a rebate of two and a half per cent., at discretion, expired on Feb. 19. Since the latter date assessments on this work to the amount of $30,000 have been collected, and the Tax Collector has allowed a rebate of $748, which latter amount, the Controller says, is an unwarrantable loss to the city.

Boston Finances—Cost of the City Government.

From the Boston Transcript, March 7.

The estimates of the auditor of this city, Mr. Alfred T. Turner, as to its receipts and expenditures for the financial year beginning on the 1st of May, form an interesting document to tax-payers. He states the gross amount to be raised by taxation at $8,638,092, an increase of $878,250, and which, taken in connection with the decreased valuation of the burnt district—$45,000,000—will render necessary a rate of taxation of about $14 per $1,000 of property, an increase of $2 30 over that of 1872. The increase in the interest to be paid on the gross debt of the city and the gold premium shows an increase of $434,000. The increased appropriation for the Fire Department is $106,316, asked for principally to add to the force of that department four steam-engines, five horse hose-carriages, and one hook and ladder truck. For the carrying on of the schools an enlarged total is asked of $139,525, of which amount $105,275 is for instructors, the salaries of the grammar and primary school instructors having been augmented in 1872. For the Board of Health and Health Department an increase of $104,874, the additions being wanted for the purpose of organizing a new gang of street-sweepers, and the more thorough abating of nuisances. For the police, $30,000, to meet the pay for augmenting the number of policemen. For East Boston ferries, $36,000, for a new boat. For sewers, $50,000, to meet additional wants for sewerage. For water works, $95,500, caused by the laying of new service pipes, and increased cost of carrying on the works in consequence of their extension into the Roxbury and Dorchester districts. For the West Boston and Cragie's bridges, $49,000, the city having to bear one-half the cost of rebuilding Cragie's Bridge.

Fires in Hackensack—Supposed Incendiarism.

Yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the storage-house of Banta Bros., Bergen-street, Hackensack, N. J., and although the Fire Department were quickly on the ground, the flames defied their efforts, and the place was consumed. Loss, $4,000. Few hours after, fire broke out in the barn of John O'Grady, situate near Banta's store. Loss, $1,000. Almost immediately after, Ackerman & Post's building was in flames. The fire was, however, quickly subdued, and the damage is trifling. A fireman named Vanderbeck had his leg broken. It is the general opinion that the fires were the work of incendiaries. Four tramps are said to have been arrested on suspicion of being the guilty parties.

Kings County Surrogate's Court.

The wills of the following-named persons were proved in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week: George W. Wood, John Nietus, John K. G. N. R. Murphy, Dominick J. Teixena, Nicholas F. Wilson, Daniel Foster, Benton G. Hammond, William Kendall, and Martin Kalbfleisch, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Joseph Standenbaum, Anna W. Jenkins, E. E. Sutton, Hotel Lawler, Fredericka Kuehler, Mary Mulvey, James Murray, Wm. M. Stewart, Francis M. Smith, and Michael Quinn, all of Brooklyn.

Burglars in Brooklyn.

Early yesterday morning, burglars entered the house of Mr. John Alexander, on Magnolia-street, near Evergreen-avenue, Brooklyn, by forcing the latch of the back basement window, and carried off over-coats and money to the amount of $100. The residence of H. Warford, No. 249 Halsey-street, was similarly entered, about the same time, and $40 worth of property stolen.

Seizure of City Property for Taxes.

The Sheriff of Westchester County, on behalf of the Tax Collector of the town of Ossining, has seized the tools, materials, &c., connected with the Croton Aqueduct at Sing Sing, and belonging to the City of New-York, in consequence of the Controller having failed to pay the town tax, amounting to $148.

The Working men's Lyceum.

The Working men's Lyceum met last evening at the Cooper Institute. Mr. W. M. Hawson delivered a brief address on the question of co-operation as applied to cheap restaurants and homes for the people. The establishment of such institutions, he claimed, would reduce the working man's expenses 40 per cent., and would tend to improve his moral condition.

The City's Expenditure.

In the monthly statement of the expenditures of the City Government for February, the item of Department of Public Works was erroneously stated at $3,725,728. It should be $825,728.

Departures for Europe.

Per steam-ship Fereire, for Brest and Havre.—H. C. Crewveling, Maximi Carrel, Mr. and Mrs. Dix, W. Kane, Mr. Bamberger, C. Oppenheimer, P. M. Nicrost, J. H. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Dreyfuss, Chas. E. Easter, James Kidd, A. de Gas, Edgar de Gas, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Henry Kimble, Paul Sangruneffe, Deatri Goddard, J. B. S. Jackson, Mrs. Sarah Heyman, Mr. Aussel, Mr. Druchard, Mme. Buchi, Mlle. Juliette Arpin, Mlle. Victorine Fourquet, Mlle. B. Carpentier, Mr. E. Grustard, Mme. Rosalie Monotte, Mme. M. Antoine Reneau, Mme. Jannetta Dreyfus, Giorge Sauber, George Ficher, Mlle. C. Fischer, Mlle. Chenet.

Per steam-ship Main, for Bremen, &c.—G. Cramer, family and servant, L. Wormser, Mrs. L. Wormser, Miss R. Wormser, Miss E. Guckenheimer, G. R. Nazro, S. Wormser, I. Walter, J. C. Greeley, George Mills and family, Mr. and Mrs. Frans Schneider, Miss Isabella Opper, Miss Emily Opper, Henry Zetmer, H. Schunmann, A. J. Du Bois, Mrs. Betty Schutte and child, Ingo Heisenmann, Mrs. Dora Westermann and child, Harry Hufnagel, Carl Werner, Miss Louise Brith, Johann C. Koch, Jr., Miss Barbetie Meyer, M. Merrian, John Messer, Mrs. Elizabeth Messer, Philip Messer, J. H. Mayer, Charles Sadler, David Lavenritz, Miss Christine Kleefeld, Mrs. Louise Seidel.

Per steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Ransome Reed, Miss H. Reed, T. Mellor, Miss M. A. Meilor, M. E. Bennet, Mrs. Bennet, Paul F. Fuller, Master B. Brooks, Mrs. and two children and infant, R. Wood, E. Wilzinski, J. C. Freeman, John A. Riston, A. B. Forwood, Aaron Kastor, H. Casting and man-servant, J. Weir, John V. Yatman, L. Batten, W. S. Butcher, A. Sinclair, Malcolm Sadler, Webb, W. P. Smull, T. B. Townsend, W. B. Fenn, Dr. E. Hutchenson, John E. J. Grainger, Juan De D. Gandarillas.

Per steam-ship California, for Glasgow.—J. T. Blair, G. R. Miller, R. Fellows, R. W. Love, C. W. Grove, J. R. Smith, N. L. Casey and wife, Wilson Bray, C. M. Coolinge, J. M. Goodman, Mrs. Fredenburgh.

Per steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.—Mother Cassi, Mother Laitte, Mr. Holloway, wife and child, J. Robinson, Rev. J. Hally, Mrs. Summerfield, Signor Marchi, Signor Garger, Signor Funard, Signor Patti and wife, M. Ackers and wife, J. Davis, Miss A. A. Davis, F. Robinson.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—D. C. Rich, E. W. Bailey, Chas. H. Close, J. G. Witherbee, wife, child, and nurse; Miss Jennie W. Roe, Levi T. S. Bardee, J. G. Bruden, J. McKinley, Mrs. O. P. Havens, Miss Julia Bailey, Thos. S. Dixon, Geo. S. Dixon, Samuel H. Dixon, Gen. J. H. Ledlie and wife; Miss D. Drumm, W. W. Joyce and wife; W. H. West and wife; Joseph Wagner, Mrs. Mary Read, George Read, Richard Peters, Miss Cooper, Miss G. S. Beneider, Wm. Nichols and wife; Capt. M. Sewell, F. Veltman, Mrs. Minnie Dale, E. E. Conklin, Jr., Miss M. C. Randall, Miss Almira Randall, Mitchell Montor, Peter Diebo.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Mrs. Appleton Stanton, Miss Mary R.